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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 93, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1874.

I. The following-named Cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are hereby appointed in the Army of the United States, with the rank indicated below, to date from June 17, 1874:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1. Cadet Thomas W. Symons, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bergland, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

23. Cadet Charles C. Norton, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hogan, deceased (Company C).

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

22. Cadet Frederick W. Sibley, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Angur, promoted (Company E).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

19. Cadet Harrison G. Otis, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Budd, promoted (Company M).

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

25. Cadet Luther R. Hare, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Aspinwall, dropped for desertion (Company K).

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

41. Cadet J. Hansell French, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Gerhard, promoted (Company G).

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

2. Cadet Arthur Murry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Howes, resigned (Company B).

3. Cadet Henry M. Andrews, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Robinson, cashiered (Company C).

6. Cadet Frank S. Rice, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Merrill, promoted (Company E).

7. Cadet John T. Honeycutt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice King, promoted (Company —).

9. Cadet John P. Wiser, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Deary, resigned (Company I).

10. Cadet Joseph S. Oyster, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Meriman, mustered out of service (Company M).

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

19. Cadet Albert H. Mellen, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Eastman, promoted (Company H).

14. Cadet Wright P. Edgerton, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fell, cashiered (Company M).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

4. Cadet Montgomery M. Macomb, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Eckhart, honorably discharged (Company C).

5. Cadet James L. Wilson, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cranston, promoted (Company M).

8. Cadet George L. Anderson, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, deceased (Company G).

11. Cadet Orin B. Miteham, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Tillman, transferred to the Corps of Engineers (Company H).

13. Cadet Clarence Deems, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Holden, transferred to the Corps of Engineers (Company F).

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

37. Cadet Marion P. Maus, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Jennings, promoted (Company E).

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

16. Cadet Edmund K. Webster, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Gallagher, dismissed (Company D).

21. Cadet Charles W. Rowell, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Egbert, promoted (Company F).

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

39. Cadet Theodore H. Eckerson, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bronson, promoted (Company A).

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

34. Cadet Edward E. Hardin, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Barnett, promoted (Company E).

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

15. Cadet Edgar B. Robertson, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Smallwood, resigned (Company A).

33. Cadet Louis A. Craig, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Carpenter, promoted (Company H).

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

17. Cadet Russell Thayer, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Taylor, promoted (Company —).

40. Cadet William H. Wheeler, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Matile, promoted (Company C).

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

29. Cadet William L. Geary, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hurst, promoted (Company F).

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

18. Cadet George R. Cecil, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Birnie, promoted (Company E).

30. Cadet William S. Davies, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Blunt, promoted (Company I).

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

38. Cadet Charles F. Lloyd, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Buchanan, promoted (Company —).

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

35. Cadet Charles R. Tyler, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Morrison, promoted (Company F).

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

23. Cadet Henry P. Walker, to be Second Lieutenant, vice McTaggart, promoted (Company E).

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

30. Cadet Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Canton, dismissed (Company D).

27. Cadet George L. Turner, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hinton, promoted (Company I).

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

31. Cadet Christian C. Hewitt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cook, appointed Regimental Adjutant (Company K).

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

28. Cadet Alfred Reynolds, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Banister, promoted (Company —).

TWENTY FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

24. Cadet Charles E. S. Wood, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Jocelyn, appointed First Lieutenant (Company D).

26. Cadet Willis Wittich, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Pierce, promoted (Company F).

26. Cadet Charles A. Williams, to be Second Lieutenant, vice the Regimental Quartermaster, to be appointed (Company —).

II. The General Regulations [par. 18] allows three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with this regulation, all the graduates above named will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next.

III. The graduates will, on receipt of this order, immediately report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commander be not known, their reports will be forwarded, under cover, to the Adjutant-General for transmittal.

IV. In advance of the performance of the journeys under the foregoing orders, each graduate will be paid two months' pay. By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 94, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1874.

Brooms and scrubbing brushes for the use of troops will hereafter be purchased from the appropriation for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and will be accounted for as articles of garrison equipage on the return of clothing, camp and garrison equipage. Company Commanders and Post Quartermasters will hereafter include brooms and scrubbing brushes when making their estimates for garrison equipage.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending July 27, 1874.

Wednesday, July 22.

The stoppage of thirty-three dollars, directed by Par. S. O. No. 129, June 11, 1874, from this office, against the pay of Captain M. H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry, is removed, he having rendered the report referred to in that order.

The stoppage of pay directed in Par. 2, S. O. No. 111, May 20, 1874, from this office, against Captain Joseph Bush, Twenty-second Infantry, is removed, he having satisfactorily accounted to the Subsistence Department for the subsistence funds referred to in that order.

Second Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, Twentieth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's and commissary property on hand at Fort Whipple, Va., and for which First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at that post, is responsible.

A Board of Survey to consist of Major T. J. Treadwell and First Lieutenant Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, will assemble at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 24th day of July, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, now at that depot, and for which First Lieutenant W. J. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry, Recruiting Officer, is responsible. On completion of this duty the Board will adjourn to the recruiting rendezvous of Captain R. C. Parker, Twelfth Infantry, Philadelphia, and act upon certain property at that place for which Captain Parker is responsible. Should any of the property examined be found damaged, the Board will fix the responsibility for such damage.

The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

The following-named officers, who have been selected under section 5 of the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, for transfer to the Ordnance Department, will report to the Examining Board to be convened at the Ordnance Agency in New York City on the 1st of October, 1874, for examination in conformity with the provisions of said act: First Lieutenants William S. Starring, Second Artillery; Charles S. Smith, Fourth Artillery; Stanhope E. Blunt, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Frank Heath, Third Artillery; Daniel M. Taylor, First Artillery; David A. Lyle, Second Artillery; James Rockwell, Jr., First Cavalry; William B. Weir, Fifth Artillery; James C. Ayres, Third Infantry; Marcus W. Lyon, Thirteenth Infantry.

On the completion of an officer's examination he will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further instructions.

Transferred.—Privates James Elvin, General Service, to the Ninth Infantry; Charles S. Clark, D, Sixteenth Infantry, to A, Fifth Infantry; Wagoner David Trope, H, Eighth Infantry, to E, Fourth Infantry.

Discharged.—Privates Edward Cole, I, Second Cavalry; Harrison A. Skillman, General Service; Samuel Landis, C, Eighth Cavalry.

Par. 15, S. O. No. 84, April 17, 1874, from this office, directing that Private John Hurley, E, Eleventh Infantry, be restored to duty without trial and transferred to G, Twenty-third Infantry, is revoked.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Geo. K. Hiller, formerly musician, D, Second Infantry, with

transportation from Atlanta, Ga., to Washington, D. C., to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home.

The Commanding General Department of the South will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Arthur Pusch, I, Second Infantry.

So much of S. O. No. 151, July 13, 1874, from this office, as relates to the following-named officers, is revoked: Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

So much of S. O. No. 151, July 13, 1874, from this office, as directs Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, to report to the Commanding-General Military Division of the Atlantic for duty at Buffalo, N. Y., is amended to direct him to report to the Quartermaster-General for duty in connection with the National Cemeteries.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of section 17 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, Second Lieutenant John Aspinwall, Seventh Cavalry, is dropped from the rolls of the Army to date July 13, 1874, as a deserter.

Thursday, July 23.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made:

Surgeon Joseph P. Wright will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon Henry J. Phillips is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia and will proceed to New York City, reporting by letter on arrival there to the Surgeon-General.

Discharged.—Privates George Moore, General Mounted Service; Romeo Dodge, General Service; William E. Airey, General Service; Hospital Steward Myles J. Gahan, U. S. Army.

Par. 2, S. O. No. 106, May 14, 1874, from this office, directing a stoppage of two hundred dollars against the pay of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wheaton, Twenty-first Infantry, on account of subsistence funds for which he was responsible, is revoked, he having been relieved from accountability for the funds under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 23, 1870.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant S. R. Stafford, Fifteenth Infantry, in S. O. No. 101, July 10, 1874, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended five months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James Pratt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in S. O. No. 37, February 18, 1874, from this office, is further extended three months.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Second Lieutenant Wentz C. Miller, Fourth Cavalry, is extended until July 31, 1874.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward William Hamberg, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will report in person for duty to the President of Medical Examining Board appointed to meet at New York City on the 4th day of August, 1874, by S. O. No. 149, of 10th instant, from this office.

While on such duty he will be allowed commutation of rations, fuel and quarters at the same rate as is allowed enlisted men on duty at Division Headquarters.

Captain A. V. Cherbonnier, Medical Storekeeper, will report in person to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

Friday, July 24.

Discharged.—Privates George W. Perrott, General Service; Patrick Healy, K, Twenty-first Infantry; First Class Private Adolph Koenigsberger, Ordnance Detachment.

Pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1874, Lieutenant-Colonel James Van Voast, Sixteenth Infantry, is detailed to aid in making the bi-monthly inspections of the accounts of those disbursing officers of the Army who are doing duty within the Division of the South and under the orders of the commander thereof.

In the execution of this service Lieutenant-Colonel Van Voast will be governed by special instructions which he will from time to time receive through the Inspector-General at the War Department.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, First Lieutenant George W. McKee, Ordnance Department, is assigned to temporary duty as principal assistant in the Ordnance Bureau and will report accordingly.

Leave of absence for two months, from August 5, 1874, is granted Major W. Winthrop, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army.

The telegraphic instructions of the 18th inst., from this office, to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, directing that Second Lieutenant Theodore Smith, Fifteenth Infantry, be ordered to report without delay by telegraph to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty, is confirmed.

Par. 7, S. O. No. 108, May 16, 1874, from this office, in relation to Private Ambrose J. Niles, M, Second Artillery, is revoked.

Saturday, July 25.

Discharged.—Privates Francis P. Dunbar, B, Third Artillery; John Obrist, General Mounted Service.

Par. 6, S. O. No. 86, April 31, 1874, from this office,

directing the discharge of Private John Ryan, E, Tenth Infantry, is revoked.
Transferred.—Private Richard Shea, I, First Cavalry, to F, Thirteenth Infantry.

Monday, July 27.

Leave of absence for three months, in addition to the three months granted to the graduates of the Military Academy by Par. 181, Army Regulations, is granted Second Lieutenant E. K. Webster, Second Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Joseph H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry, in S. O. No. 63, July 7, 1874, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is further extended ten months, with permission to go beyond sea.

First Lieutenant Randolph Norwood, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty on recruiting service and will proceed to join his proper station.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will, in accordance with the telegram of the 25th inst., from this office, relieve First Lieutenant F. D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, from duty on recruiting service and order him to report in person at once to Colonel N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty.

Discharged.—Privates Charles W. True, C, Third Infantry; John Creeden, B, Seventh Cavalry; George O. Folsom, H, Seventh Infantry.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O. No. 46, 47, 48, 49, and 51, Washington, June 29, to July 1, 1874.—Publish proceedings, etc., in courts-martial of enlisted men.

G. C. M. O. No. 50, Washington, July 1, 1874.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., January 23, 1873, pursuant to S. O. No. 4, headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., January 10, 1874, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Luther P. Bradley, Ninth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Second Lieutenant Edward L. Bailey, Fourth Infantry, on charges of "Violation of the 44th Article of War," "Violation of the 83d Article of War, and Conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman." The specifications alleged failure to attend to reveille and tattoo roll-calls, target practice, and other like duties, without the excuse of sickness or other real necessity; borrowing money from Sergeants McGinnis and McEvoy, Company D, Fourth Infantry, with unfulfilled promises to repay; appropriating to his own use money entrusted to him by the clerk of a post trader; failure to pay to a poor peddler, a milk man, and the post trader, debts contracted as caterer for the officers' mess, though he had received the mess money. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty of both charges and most of the specifications and sentenced, "to be dismissed the service of the United States." "On account of extenuating circumstances ascertained since the trial of the accused, the President is pleased to mitigate his sentence to 'suspension from rank and command for the period of six months.'"

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John T. Van Orsdale, Seventh Infantry, by Par. 2, S. O. No. 130, c. s., Headquarters Department of Dakota, and extended thirty days by S. O. No. 53, c. s., Headquarters Division of the Missouri, is further extended thirty days. (S. O. No. 26, July 25.)

2. Private James B. Hallwood, Company G, Third Artillery, now on duty at Department Headquarters, is transferred to the General Service U. S. Army, to date July 10, 1874. (Ibid.)

General Sherman, accompanied by his son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, left Washington last week in a two-horse buggy, for a long trip over the battle-field of Virginia. He arrived at Fairfax on Friday, and intended to proceed at once to the battle-field of Bull Run and Manassas, where he will devote much time to the study of the positions of the armies, and endeavor to get some insight into their manœuvres, merely to satisfy his own curiosity. He will next go to Warrenton, thence to Winchester, by way of Leesburg, and then back to Washington.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

The following is a Memorandum of Orders, Circulars, and Instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of June, 1874, and not already published in our Abstract of S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.:

Colonel Simpson, Majors Merrill, Suter—S. O. No. 65, par. 1, H. Q. C. of E., June 1, 1874. Board of officers to assemble at St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1874, to consider and report upon plans submitted by the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company for bridge across Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo.

Captain Heuer—S. O. No. 65, par. 6, H. Q. C. of E., June 1, 1874. Granted leave of absence for fourteen days.

Major McFarland—S. O. No. 66, par. 3, H. Q. C. of E., June 5, 1874. Granted leave of absence for twenty days.

Major McFarland—S. O. No. 74, H. Q. C. of E., June 23, 1874. The leave of absence for twenty days granted by S. O. No. 66, H. Q. C. of E., June 5, 1874, extended ten days.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt—S. O. No. 75, par. 1, H. Q. C. of E., June 25, 1874. Additional member of

Board of Engineers, constituted by S. O. No. 156, H. Q. C. of E., November 23, 1873, to consider and report upon questions connected with the improvement of Buffalo harbor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander—Letter, Secretary of War, June 26, 1874. Member of Advisory Board of Commissioners for the determination, and location, of a harbor line for the proper modeling of the harbor of San Francisco.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq't's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Alexander Ogle was July 17 ordered to proceed from Fort Rice to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and report to the commanding officer for duty with Company H, Seventeenth Infantry. On arrival of Lieutenant Ogle, par. 2, S. O. No. 141, c. s., from department headquarters, suspending the arrest of Captain F. E. Grossman, will be considered as rescinded.

Second Lieutenant Charles Metcalfe, Seventeenth Infantry, was July 18 relieved from attendance before the Court of Inquiry instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 125, c. s., from department headquarters, and will return to his proper station Fort Wadsworth, D. T., and await further action in his case.

First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., son of Bishop Potter of New York, died in New York on the 25th inst., at the age of thirty-three. He went to the war first in the Seventh regiment, and on his return received a commission as second lieutenant in the Seventh New York Artillery. To enter active service he exchanged and obtained position on the staff of General R. P. Potter, who commanded the Second division of the Ninth Army Corps. He served all through the campaign, and took part in all the engagements with that corps. He was made a first lieutenant on April 1, 1864, and a captain on June 12, 1865. At the assault on Petersburg he distinguished himself by bravery and daring, and was breveted major. After the war he obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and served with that regiment two years in Texas. Later the regiment was sent to Dakota, where Lieutenant Potter was engaged in several expeditions against the Indians. In September, 1867, he was made a first lieutenant, and in December, 1870, was promoted to the position of adjutant of his regiment. Last October he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by over exertion, and returned to his father's home on sick leave. After a few months his health improved, and he was about to rejoin his regiment, when a relapse occurred, which resulted in death. The remains were carried to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the funeral took place from Christ Church.

Quartermaster's Department.—Leave of absence for twenty days was July 18 granted Captain L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Seventh Infantry.—On the arrival of Colonel John Gibbon, at Fort Shaw, M. T., Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert was July 15 relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to and assume command of Camp Baker. One of the companies of the regiment now stationed at Fort Shaw (to be designated by Colonel Gibbon), will be put en route to and take post at Camp Baker. The additional quarters, etc., required at the latter named post in consequence of the increase to the garrison herein ordered will be constructed under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, of the same material used in the present public buildings at the post and by the labor of the troops so far as practicable.

The Black Hills Expedition.—A special despatch dated July 15, received by scouts from the Black Hills Expedition, contains the following: "The expedition has been out fourteen days; has made 228 miles, and is now in Southern Dakota, twelve miles from the Montana line, in latitude 45 deg. 29 min., longitude 103 deg. 46 min. A halt of one day is made here, near the Little Missouri Valley, to rest the stock. The route pursued has been generally southwest from Fort Lincoln, as far as the Grand River, when a westerly course was taken to and beyond Slim Butte, near this point. The expedition slightly diverged to visit a cave described by an Indian guide as very wonderful, and it was found to be without special interest. Within fifty miles of Fort Lincoln, the command passed over some very excellent grazing land. The country then gets deteriorated, and alkali swamps were encountered, and bad lands along the streams flowing into Grand River; but the expedition is now halted in a delightful valley, with excellent grass and water, and the prospect ahead is very good. The skirts of the Black Hills, it is expected, will be reached in three days. The expedition will not go to Bear Butte, but will strike the Black Hills at a point further west, more accessible to the wagon train.

Indians were seen for the first time three days ago. They were in small parties of ten or twenty. They watch the movements of the expedition daily, but make no demonstration and have not been molested. Large fires were seen last night in the west, which are supposed to be Indian signal-fires. The health of the command is good, not a single man being sick. The stock is in good condition; but one horse has given out so far. Antelope have been killed in abundance. Only two woodless camps have been made, and water has been plentiful. One slight rain has been encountered and little difficulty has been experienced in moving the train.

Mr. Grinnell of Yale College found his first fossil of importance on the 14th. It was the humerus bone of an animal larger than an elephant. It was about four feet long and a foot in diameter. Thus far the prospects of a successful expedition are very encouraging.

If no annoyance is experienced from Indians, the reconnaissance will be easily completed in the estimated time. The Indian guides say that the Sioux have gone off to fight the Crows, and that the command will not be troubled. Others think differently. General Custer, in his official report to General Terry says:

As I sent pacific messages to all the tribes infesting this region before the expedition moved, and expressed a desire to have friendly relations with them, the signals observed by us may have been made to enable the villagers to avoid us. Our Indian guides think differently, however, and believe the Indians mean war. Should this be true they will be the party to fire the first shot. Indians have been seen near the camp to-day. In the course of the march lignite beds of good quality were discovered.

Additional accounts from the expedition—rapid progress made.—A despatch from Fort Abraham Lincoln, gives the following additional: Indian scouts left the expedition in Prospect Valley, near the headquarters of the Little Missouri, 247 miles from Fort Abraham Lincoln, and about five days' march from their destination. The expedition has been making rapid progress, and its march has been free from difficulties and interruption of every character. The weather has been intensely hot, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 degrees constantly, without rain or high wind, but the whole command is reported in excellent health and discipline. The morning the scouts left not one responded to the sick call. So far the expedition has suffered no losses, either of life or property, and no accident of any serious nature. Occasionally scouts have reported seeing small bands of Sioux lurking along the trail, but no hostile indications in any quarter. General Custer expects to make his observations and explorations in Black Hills, and return by the 1st of August.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Third Cavalry.—First Lieutenant J. P. Walker, now at Fort McPherson, was July 16 assigned to temporary duty with Company K, Third Cavalry, now at that post.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, was July 13 ordered to Rock Springs, Wyoming, to make arrangements for the delivery of coal at that point during the ensuing year.

Court-martial Duty.—Captain Deane Monahan, Third Cavalry, First Lieutenant William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry, were July 17 detailed as additional members of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 5, S. O. No. 56, c. s., from department headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Non-Commissioned Officers.—The following are extracts from G. O. No. 10, headquarters Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, July 7, 1874: "Non-commissioned officers who have surrendered as deserters under provision of G. O. No. 102, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1873, should be reduced to the ranks by the regimental commanders, to date from the date of their surrender." "The proceedings of a recent General Court-martial show that the court excused one of its members from sitting in a case in order that he might act as counsel for the accused. Such a procedure is without authority of law or custom of service, and for the future is prohibited."

Ninth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant M. B. Hughes was July 9 assigned to duty, temporarily, with Company F (Carroll's), Ninth Cavalry, and will report for duty accordingly.

Tenth Infantry.—Par. 1, S. O. No. 103, c. s., from department headquarters, directing Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry, to report in person at department headquarters, was July 9 revoked.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was July 10 granted First Lieutenant J. B. Hanson, Tenth Infantry.

Fort Sill.—Telegraphic instructions were sent July 18 to the commanding officer Fort Richardson, Texas, to send one company of cavalry to Fort Sill, I. T., for temporary duty.

Fort Clark.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Clark, Texas, June 20, 1874, of which Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry, is president, and First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate, Second Lieutenant James R. Cranston, Tenth Infantry, was arraigned and tried, and found guilty of the charge of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications allege that he did, by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, rendered himself unfit for the performance of his duty as a commissioned officer from on or about the 21st day of May, 1874, till on or about the 27th of May, 1874. This at or near Fort Clark, Texas, and that being on the sick report on account of the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, did leave his quarters and go to a place on the outskirts of the town of Brackett, known as the brewery. This at or near Fort Clark, Texas, on or about the 24th day of May, 1874. The court found the accused guilty of these specifications, but attached no criminality to the last one. Sentence, "To be confined, within the limits of the post where his company may be serving, for the period of six months," are approved by the Department Commander General Augur, except so much of the finding to the second specification as attaches "no criminality to the part of the specification of which the accused is found guilty." The finding is disapproved, as, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, it is criminal and unworthy for an officer, who, "being on the sick report on account of excessive use of intoxicating liquor, did leave his quarters and go to a place on the

outskirts of the town of Brackett, known as the brewery," where, as the evidence shows, in the presence of some enlisted men and a citizen, he appeared "to be very nervous and as though he was suffering from the effects of a hard spree." So long as courts-martial fail to see any criminality in such an exhibition of himself or the part of an officer, so long will the service fail to reach that standard of tone to which it is entitled, and which it is the duty and should be the effort of every officer to aid in its attaining. The least an officer can do who "renders himself unfit for the performance of his duty as a commissioned officer, by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, from on or about the 21st day of May, 1874, till on or about the 27th day of May, 1874," is to conceal himself and his example from the public gaze. This much is due the service which has to bear the odium inseparable from such conduct. The sentence, though ill-considered and inadequate, is confirmed as the only thing available.

Transfer of Prisoners.—S. O. No. 107, headquarters Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, July 10, 1874, directs the transfer of forty military prisoners, now in confinement at the military prison at Huntsville, Texas, to the military prison at Leavenworth, Kas., which is designated as the military prison at which they will serve out the remainder of their sentences: Five are from the Fourth, three from the Ninth, and seven from the Tenth Cavalry; eight from the Tenth, eight from the Eleventh, six from the Twentieth-fourth, and three from the Twenty-fifth Infantry. First Lieutenant Gregory Barrett, Jr., R. Q. M., Tenth Infantry, is charged with the execution of this order. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Barrett is authorized to take advantage of the thirty days leave granted him.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for sixty days was July 23 granted Assistant Surgeon H. M. Cronkhite, U. S. Army, to take effect not later than September 1, 1874, provided he furnishes a suitable substitute during his absence.

A. A. Surgeon Pierson Rector, U. S. Army, was July 23 relieved from duty at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Yorkville, S. C.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days was July 23 granted Major Harvey A. Allen, to take effect August 2, 1874.

Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply to the headquarters of the Army for an extension of four months, was July 23 granted Second Lieutenant Edgar S. Dudley, Second Artillery.

Second Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Sidney E. Clark was July 23 ordered to relieve Captain A. W. Kroutinger, of the command of the detachment of his regiment at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La. When relieved Captain Kroutinger, will rejoin his proper station, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Third Infantry.—The commanding officer of the Third Infantry was July 23 ordered to detail two companies of his regiment to proceed by the first train to Vicksburg, Miss., or temporary duty to insure the citizens against domestic violence. The companies took camp, equipment and were rationed for fifteen days. Leave of absence for thirty days was at same date granted Second Lieutenant James C. Ayres.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending July 21, 1874: Captain R. L. Morris, Eighteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon L. G. Loring, U. S. Army; Surgeon D. C. Peters, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Department; Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Alexander, Corps of Engineers; Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, U. S. Army; Major J. W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers.

Fifth Artillery.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, Third Artillery, is president, was arraigned and tried Captain Edmund C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery, on charges of "Neglect of duty," and "Disobedience of Orders." The specifications alleged that he failed to render certain regular returns and reports pertaining to his company, and he neglected to forward certain returns in compliance with repeated instructions from regimental headquarters. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty on both charges and the specifications and sentenced "To forfeit to the United States \$95 per month of his monthly pay until the rendition of reports and returns named in the specifications; and to be confined to the limits of the post his command may be serving at, for the period of six months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved, with the following remarks: "To an officer of Captain Bainbridge's length of service it is difficult to administer a reprimand in words which will impress themselves upon him more forcibly than a simple approval of the sentence. His experience should have taught him that an officer's duties are not limited to praiseworthy conduct in the field, but that they require of him, under all circumstances, a faithful attention to the details of his profession. For so palpable a neglect of duty as has been proved in this case there was no excuse, even though it had been unaccompanied by a disobedience of specific orders. The sentence will be duly executed."

Medical Department.—The leave of absence granted Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. Army, from the post of Fort Adams, R. I., was July 28 extended eight days.

Major James J. Dana, quartermaster, U. S. Army, was July 29 assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Third Quartermaster District, with his office in Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Adams, R. I.—The following is the score of a game of base-ball played at Fort Adams, R. I., on July 18, 1874, between the Phil. Sheridans of Fort Adams, R. I., and the Pastimes of Peacedale, R. I.:

Innings... 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th
Ph. Sheridans... 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 6—11
Pastime... 0 3 2 0 1 2 0 0 0—8

Umpire—Mr. M. J. McCann, of Harvard College Club.

Scorers—C. H. Rouse and James Brougham.

Time of game—One hour forty minutes.

Runs earned—Sheridan 4, Pastime 0.

Left on bases—Sheridan 5, Pastime 8.

First-base on errors—Sheridan 4, Pastime 5.

David's Island.—Some two hundred spectators assembled at David's Island, N. Y. H., July 25, to witness a game of base-ball between the Howard Base-Ball Club of David's Island, N. Y. H., and the National Base-Ball Club of Willet's Point, N. Y. H. The game lasted two hours and thirty minutes, and resulted in the following score:

Innings... 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th
Howards... 0 4 0 3 10 0 2 5—25
Nationals... 3 1 1 0 1 2 4 2 1—15

Umpire—Mr. J. Sullivan of the National Base-Ball Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Gilson and Storer.

Subsistence Department.—Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, chief commissary of subsistence, of the Division, was July 20 ordered to proceed to the following posts and stations and make an inspection of the Subsistence Department: Fort Adams, R. I.; Warren, Mass.; Independence, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Preble, Maine.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Philip F. Harvey, Medical Department, was July 18 ordered to Fort Preble, Maine, for temporary duty as post surgeon.

Twenty-second Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., July 28, for the trial of First Lieutenant Martin E. Hogan, and such other persons as may be brought before it by authority from department headquarters. Assistant Surgeon Robert H. White, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Gustavus A. De Russy; Captains Robert N. Scott, Edward R. Warner, John G. Turnbull; First Lieutenants John L. Tiernon, Frank W. Hess. First Lieutenant James Chester, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, July 21, 1874: Major Joseph H. Eaton, Pay Department; Captain Charles P. Eagan, Subsistence Department; Lieutenants James Halloran, Twelfth Infantry; John McE. Hyde, Eighth Infantry; John H. Smith, U. S. Army; A. A. Surgeon L. Sanders, Medical Department.

Twenty-third Infantry.—First Lieutenant William L. Clarke was July 10 ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of Angel Island, until the arrival at San Francisco of his company from Fort Yuma.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Twenty-first Infantry.—At the request of Inspector-General James A. Hardie, First Lieutenant Ebenzer W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry, was July 15 ordered to proceed from Fort Walla Walla to Jacksonville, Oregon, and Yreka, Cal., to confer with and aid Colonel Hardie in his investigation of the Oregon and California Indian War Claims of 1872 and 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Camp Halleck.—A. G. C. M. was appointed to meet at Camp Halleck, Nev., July 23. Detail for the court: Captains C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery; Thomas McGregor, Camillo C. Carr, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry, Geo. A. Jaeger, Twelfth Infantry. First Lieutenant Alexander Grant, First Cavalry, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Twenty-third Infantry.—In G. O. No. 15, Prescott, July 8, 1874, General Crook thus bids good-bye in fitting terms to this regiment: "It is with a feeling of more than passing regret that the department commander, in obedience to the order transferring it to another field of duty, parts with the Twenty-third Infantry. An association that commenced in the winter campaign of 1866-67, in the mountain passes of Idaho, a campaign of unusual hardship from the terrible cold and driving snows that characterized it; continued in every part of the Pacific Slope where a hostile Indian has made war on civilization, from British Columbia to Mexico; and closing with the late campaigns under the burning sun of Arizona has convinced him that the regiment numbers among its officers and men as thorough and devoted soldiers as the service can boast. If long, arduous, and brilliant service under adverse circumstances in most inhospitable climates entitles a regiment to anything, surely the Twenty-third Infantry deserves well of its commanders and the country. That the officers and men may continue to deserve the good reputation as gentlemen and soldiers they have so

well earned and that in due time they receive the full measure of recognition for their services is the earnest wish of the department commander."

Eighth Infantry.—The Eighth Infantry from the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies reached Fort Russell, W. T., July 23, en route for Arizona.

The Indians.—On July 17, General Sherman sent the following telegram to Lieutenant-General Sheridan:

Despatch of to-day just received. Don't you think it would be well to order the Sixth and Tenth Cavalry to converge on Fort Sill, and settle this matter at once, and prevent the Indians from turning toward Texas, as they undoubtedly will, to get even, especially if they have got the worst of it thus far? Each detachment could follow some fresh trail, and word could be sent the friendly Indians in advance to collect for safety at Fort Sill. The hostile Indians should be stripped of all horses, mules, etc. Unless something is done now, the rascals will merely rest and start afresh.

On the following day General Sheridan replied:

I coincide with you fully, that General Pope should make the Sixth Cavalry take the offensive. I asked him to do so about a week ago, but he has asked further time. He is taken with the idea of a defence, and does not see the absurdity of using cavalry in that way. I will make him use his cavalry on the offensive, and will stir up the Tenth also.

In forwarding copies of these telegrams to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War says:

If these Indians may, on every provocation, real or assumed, sally forth, and kill, and steal of the exposed frontiersmen, we can never expect peace. Defensively, it will require 10,000 cavalry to give even a partial protection, but offensively 1,000 cavalry can follow them and punish them as they surely merit.

He concurs in the views of Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and asks an early reply from the Secretary of the Interior if the action recommended meets his approbation. The papers were referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for report, who on the 18th submitted a report referring to his letter of May 14, in which he recommended that reservation lines be no such barrier to the pursuit by the military of marauding Indians as to hinder the forces from striking these Indians and punish them before they reach the main body of the tribe, and in which he also called attention to the necessity of exercising great care in such use of the military upon reservations to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent with the guilty, and he proposed to throw the responsibility of such care upon the commanding officers. He says:

Late information from the Indian Territory leads me to believe there is now in progress at Fort Sill (the Cheyennes' and Arapahoes' Agency), an open withdrawal of the loyal and friendly Indians from the hostile ones, and that most prominent of the friendly Indians who insist upon peace is Santanta, who was released from the Texas penitentiary on his parole. Nearly all the Indians at Wichita Agency are entirely friendly.

Agent Miles of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, writes, under date of the 10th inst., that, with one exception, all the delegation of Indians chiefs and braves who visited Washington last fall are on the friendly side, some of the more prominent having suffered great persecution and loss of property for their position in support of the Government against the raiders. No military movements rendering those friends of the Government liable to attack and massacre by our soldiers could be justified. Strict measures should at once be taken to keep the friendly Indians from the others, and permission should be offered to others who are friendly, and have not had an opportunity to join them, to come in. Then all who persist in hostility, or have been guilty of murder, should be pursued and punished. In order to secure these ends, it is necessary,

First: That the friendly Indians of these agencies should be enrolled; and,

Second: That each person capable of bearing arms be made to answer a daily roll-call during the impending troubles.

Third: That no Indians should be allowed to join the friendly portion except on permission, after having been examined as to his innocence and loyalty, and the friendly Indians be required to report any additions to their number and to bring up such parties in person for report and examination; and that all Indians who refuse to surrender, and all who have been guilty of atrocity, be subject to such military operations as will effect their punishment and compel submission.

Fourth: That the respective agents of these tribes be instructed in accordance with the above suggestions, and directed to report to the military commander the condition of his Indians, and to co-operate with him in carrying out the above measures for procuring peace in the Indian Territory.

In conclusion the Commissioner says:

It is proper that mention be made of the prominent cause which have led to the present state of things. First, the failure to punish the Comanches according to promise for their repeated and persistent raids and murders in Texas; and, second, the failure of the Government to protect the Reservation Indians from the white buffalo hunters, horse thieves, and whiskey traders, who have swarmed over the Indian country, during the past winter, slaughtering the buffalo by the thousands for their hides, and driving off large numbers of Indian ponies to Kansas. I only wish it were possible under the law for the honorable Secretary of War to send his forces to the homes of these marauders and compel justice from them as well as from the Indians.

On the 20th the Secretary of War advised the Secretary of the Interior that General Sherman had just been directed to cause the pursuit and punishment, whenever found, of the guilty Indians, and that the reservation lines should be no barrier to such operations, great care being taken not to strike the innocent. Also, that

strict measures should be immediately taken to keep the friendly Indians from the others, and that permission be given to others, innocent, to come in, and then, all who persist in hostility and have been guilty of murder be pursued and punished. The same day Commissioner Smith telegraphed to Superintendent Hoag and Agent Haworth at Fort Sill, informing them of the determination of the War Department, and directing them to co-operate with the military; and, also, that all Indians professing to be loyal must come in immediately and be enrolled, and every Indian capable of bearing arms must answer to daily roll-call, and not receive any additional Indians into their bands without permission after examination and enrollment.

The following despatch was received at the headquarters of the Army Saturday morning, July 25:

CHICAGO, ILL., July 25, 1874.

To Colonel W. D. Whipple, War Department.

General Custer sends a despatch from longitude 103 deg. 46 min., and latitude 45 deg. 29 min., that his command is in excellent condition. Plenty of good grazing and water found on the route. No Indians were seen except a small party two or three days ago.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Advices from El Pito Creek, New Mexico, to July 17, via St. Louis, July 23, says: Twenty-one persons—six Americans and fifteen Mexicans—have been killed by Indians, between Fort Bascom and the Raton Mountains, up to the present time, and 400 horses have been driven out of the Territory. A company of the Eighth Cavalry left Fort Union July 17 for Dry Cimarron River, the scene of the late Indian outrages.

A despatch dated Laramie City, Wyo. Ter., July 19, 1874, says that the Indians still seem determined to make matters very uncomfortable for the settlers, judging from the amount of damage done by them during the last few weeks. To-day a company of cavalry moves up from Fort Russell to Fort Steele, but the larger body of cavalry is off in the region of Fort Laramie and the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies where there are no settlers.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Bradley, of the Ninth Infantry, commanding at Fort Fred Steele, W. T., under date of July 16, reports to Washington that a party of about twenty-five Indians came within a quarter of a mile of the post and drove off the stock belonging to the emigrants camped on the Platte. At the same time they showed themselves on three sides of the post, attempting to gather up the loose stock belonging to the citizens. Fire was opened on them promptly and they retired. They crossed over the Platte, about six miles below the post, and took a northwest course. The party attacked a hand car between the post and Rawlins, and the section men working on the road eight or ten miles west. A party of forty citizens left Rawlins on the 16th in pursuit.

The Indian office has information of the arrest of a notorious whiskey trader and horse thief named Martin, alias "Hurricane Bill," in Kansas, and his having been turned over to the United States Marshal at Leavenworth. Martin has been one of the principal operators in stirring up the present Indian troubles by killing buffaloes and stealing horses from the Indian reservations.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson of the Tenth Cavalry forwards to the Headquarters of the Army, a request of Indian Agent J. D. Miles, of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, in the Indian Territory, dated Darlington, Indian Territory, July 3, asking that a detachment of troops be sent to the agency to protect the lives of employees and the Government property against hostile Indians, as the agency is surrounded by small parties of such Indians. In forwarding the request, Colonel Davidson states that Company M of the Tenth Cavalry was sent to the agency on the morning of July 5, to remain until troops came from Camp Supply or until the serious apprehensions are allayed. He expresses the belief that the activity along the northern frontier of Texas on the part of the troops this Spring and Summer has diverted the attention of the Indians to other quarters less protected.

Lieutenant J. A. Olmsted, of the Thirteenth Infantry, commanding at Camp Stambough, Wyo. T., reports, under date of July 16, that Captain Bates met the Arapahoes and whipped them soundly, capturing 230 ponies and killed 25. He lost two soldiers and two Shoshones killed and three wounded. Lieutenant Young has a flesh wound in the thigh, painful but not dangerous. Captain Bates returned to Camp Brown, but left again on the 13th to strike a party reported to be in the vicinity. Captain Gordon left the post with his company on July 15, to be in striking distance in case Captain Bates needs assistance.

Captain D. D. Van Valzah, commanding at Fort Davis, Texas, reports one man killed and one man wounded by the Indians in the vicinity of that post.

J. Connell, Acting United States Indian Agent at the Wichita Agency, in the Indian Territory, July 5, made a request of Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson for one company of troops and 40 stand of arms with ammunition to protect the reservation. He says the Comanches and several other bands have moved into the agency and will remain if troops are furnished to assist them in the defence of the place, they having been informed that outside Comanches and Kiowas were coming up to attack them. Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, in reply, states that he has not troops enough to supply the three agencies now demanding aid, but had dispatched couriers to Lieutenant Mason, who had been sent to the Cheyenne Agency to halt his company at the Wichita Agency and look out for the safety of that place. Captain Carpenter is now absent from Camp Augur on a scout to the Brazos with 300 picked men of his command, which renders it unsafe to weaken that camp any further.

General Meigs has forwarded to the Secretary of War extracts from the annual report of Captain A. G. Robinson, assistant-quartermaster at Fort Sill, giving a

description of the country south and west of Fort Sill, and of a march of 400 miles by seven companies of cavalry. In speaking of Indians, the report says: The Kiowas and Comanches have not reformed, whatever the statements of their agents, but, on the contrary, were never more daring than during the past year. They have constantly raided in Texas, murdering inhabitants and driving off cattle, and twice recently, within a month, have run off the stock from their agency or military reservation near the post. One night in June they made a dash for the corral gates opened to receive the night police wagon, but receiving a volley from us they approached the guard without, and finding another guard within the corral, thus placing them between two fires, they beat a hasty retreat, and have not since paid their respects. Lone Wolf recently crossed the Indian Reservation with the horses of a company of the Ninth Cavalry, which he succeeded in stampeding near Fort Griffin, Texas. Since this, permission has been given to pursue raiding parties on the reservations, which will have a tendency to check such exploits hereafter.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

A BATTLE WITH OUTLAW SIOUX.

OMAHA, July 20.

FORT BROWN stands at the head of the Little Wind River Valley, 146 miles north of Bryan, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 857 miles west of Omaha. From this post an expedition started out to attack the Sioux. It was composed of Company B, Second United States Cavalry, 57 men and two officers, Captain Bates commanding the expedition, and Lieutenant Robinson commanding Company B, Lieutenant Young, 4th Infantry, with 20 Indian scouts and four citizens; Washakie, Chief of the Snake Indians, and 150 of his warriors; total, 235. They left Camp Brown on the evening of July 1, and travelled rapidly all night. As soon as the morning dawned the troops and friendly Indians hid in the bush, having made 40 miles between 6 p. m. and daylight. The night of July 2 the command made a distance of 30 miles, and again hid as soon as light began to appear. On the 3d, when it was dark, the whole force mounted and pushed rapidly forward. Every one was in a state of excitement, for it was believed that another day would usher in a battle. At 2:30 a. m. the Indian scouts who had the advance halted, and sent back word to Captain Bates and the troops that they were in sight of the hostile camp. The Shoshone warriors at once began to strip and put on their war paint, and the troops to load and fix their carbines for action. In about 20 minutes all were in readiness and the friendly Indians began to creep over the bluffs and steal down upon the sleeping camp. The troops followed on foot to the brow of the hill, and there below them and within rifle shot lay the hostile camp. It was as still as death, and not even a dog barked. The sleeping Indians evidently thought themselves secure, and had taken no precautions to guard against surprise.

Raising their fearful war-whoop the Shoshones rushed down upon the camp, the troops at the same time charging. Captain Bates led his troops to the edge of the village, and the bewildered Indians as they rushed from their lodges were shot down by scores. Had the Shoshone Indians supported the troops with any degree of steadiness all would soon have been over and hardly a hostile Indian would have escaped to tell the tale of the midnight attack. But the Shoshones hung back, would not enter the village and contented themselves with yelling and firing on their enemies from a distance. Soon the ponies of the Sioux attracted their attention and then they seemed more desirous of stealing and plundering than of fighting. It was in vain Captain Bates and Lieutenant Young urged them to close up and charge upon the Sioux; they seemed satisfied to howl and steal.

The Sioux when first attacked were greatly confused, but soon rallied and began to offer a stout resistance. Just beyond the village and overlooking it was a high and rugged bluff and to this the hostile Indians retreated and opened a rapid and destructive fire on the troops in the village below. The cavalrymen behaved gallantly and for a time stood up against the shower of balls rained down upon them; but being unsupported by his Indian allies and hoping to take the position of the enemy in the flank and drive him from the bluff, Captain Bates fell back out of the village, and put his men under cover.

Lieutenant Young with his scouts occupied a part of the high bluffs, and made every effort to drive out the enemy. While gallantly fighting he received a ball through the leg above the knee and fell. The fight here was desperate, Lieutenant Young killing several of the Sioux and losing one of his scouts. At one time it was thought the enemy would capture Lieutenant Young, and but for the determined bravery of the old Shoshone chief Washakie, Mr. Frank Coffey, and Mr. Cossgrave, Young would undoubtedly have fallen into the hands of the Sioux. After the fall of Lieutenant Young the Shoshones would not fight, and Captain Bates was compelled to allow them to withdraw.

At 5 o'clock, the friendly Indians showing some disposition to attack, Captain Bates again pushed forward a strong line of skirmishers toward the bluffs; but being unsupported by Indians, after sustaining a terrific fire for some time, they were compelled to retire. The Shoshones having captured some 200 ponies, announced their intention of retreating with their plunder; and seeing smoke and signals from the hill occupied by the enemy, Captain Bates reluctantly ordered his troops to retire.

The population of the hostile village was over 700 souls, and of this number fully 400 were warriors; so that counting in Washakie and his band, the Sioux outnumbered the attacking force nearly two to one. Thirty Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes were killed in their village, six more on the ridge, and as many

more were wounded. Their loss was severe, and the punishment of the band ample. The loss on the part of the attacking party was as follows:

Lieut. Young, shot through the leg dangerously.

Private Geo. Pierson, Company B, 2d Cavalry, wounded in hand.

Private Wesley Gable, Company B, 2d Cavalry, shot through the arm.

Private Charles French, Company B, 2d Cavalry, shot through the nose, and one eye shot away.

Private James M. Walker, Company B, 2d United States Cavalry, shot in the head and killed.

Private Peter Engell, Company B, 2d United States Cavalry, shot through the heart.

A Shoshone warrior was shot through the head and killed instantly, and four others were wounded. A soldier named Ivens was reported killed in the first dispatches, but is not mentioned in those last received at Headquarters, Department of the Platte. The number of ponies captured by the friendly Indians and troops was 230.

The Indians attacked were a mixed band of Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux. They were known as "dog warriors" and have long been outlaws, even from their own tribes. For years they have depredated on the settlements in the Wind River Valleys, and every Spring and Fall would come down and murder men, women and children. They were at war with the friendly Shoshones, of whom they have killed many and from whom they have stolen a great deal of stock. After raiding in the valleys they would retire to the Sioux reservation, and wait until another opportunity occurred to steal and murder. From long immunity from punishment they had become bold, and made their Summer and Winter camps within 100 miles of the settlements and forts. They thought themselves safe on the reservation, and believed that the troops would not dare cross the line to attack them. During the past four or five years they have killed no less than 41 men, women, and children of Sweetwater County, Wyoming Territory. The names of these are matter of official record.

Two years ago the commanding officer of the troops in the Wind River District made application for permission to attack these Indians in their Winter camp and destroy them; but the application was disapproved on the ground that the Indians were then quiet, although it was known white men's scalps and many horses belonging to citizens of Sweetwater County were then in their camp. About the 1st of July Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Ord made a visit to the post of Wind River, and when Ord heard of the partial success of Capt. Bates he at once ordered more troops forward, and Major David Gordon, 2d United States Cavalry, with Companies D and B, 2d United States Cavalry is now in pursuit of the hostile band. Another battle is expected, and will be duly reported.

MODERN WEAPONS AND MODERN TACTICS.

GENERAL MCLELLAN closes a series of three papers on "Army Organization" which he has been publishing in *Harper's Magazine*, with the following observations on modern weapons of war, and the changes in military tactics which their adoption will necessitate.

It is hardly necessary to state that in nothing relating to military affairs during the last few years have the changes been so great and so important as in respect of firearms. When the Mexican war broke out—less than twenty-eight years ago—our Army was justly regarded as at least as well armed as any other in the world; yet at that period the old flint-lock musket had just been superseded by the percussion smooth-bore musket, which was regarded as the best possible weapon for infantry of the line; a very limited number of troops were armed with the short and heavy "Mississippi rifle;" the Colt revolver was not yet introduced in the army, but the old smooth-bore horse pistols were yet in vogue; rifled cannon were unknown, and the field batteries consisted entirely of smooth-bore bronze six and twelve pounder guns, and twelve and twenty-four pounder howitzers. Now the rifled weapon has everywhere in Europe superseded the smooth-bore, and the breech-loader has in all Continental services taken the place of muzzle-loading small-arms and guns. The effects of the last changes have not yet made themselves fully and universally felt, but enough is already known to justify the assertion that the result must be an entire change in the method of handling troops in battle, and probably important modifications in the organization of armies. It seems very certain that the new weapons, and the corresponding manner of fighting, demand a higher order of intelligence and better discipline and instruction than did the old. The greatest effect of the new weapons consist in their enabling men to deliver a rapid and crushing fire at the decisive moment and place; this will always give the advantage to intelligence and discipline, and the future will probably show that comparatively small armies composed of picked men very thoroughly disciplined will possess greater advantages than ever before over large masses of inferior quality and discipline.

The long ranges and rapid and accurate firing of the small-arms and field-guns of to-day have seriously affected the uses and mode of employing the different arms of service. The employment of large masses of cavalry on the field of battle will probably not again occur, unless under some very exceptional circumstances, for where the ground is sufficiently open for them to form and act they will be fully exposed to such a fire as will prevent their advancing, or even retaining their position. The experience of the war of 1870-71, as far as it went, proved that cavalry could not attack good infantry armed with breech-loaders without incurring certain destruction. Again, in reference to the other duties of the cavalry, such as escort and patrol duty, it is quite certain that the breech-loader will enable very small parties of infantry to at least annoy cavalry parties so much as to hamper them exceedingly

in their operations. The fact that small parties of the German cavalry ranged so far and freely in France will not serve as a rule for other cases. In a moderately broken or wooded country two or three good men with breech-loaders could, with entire safety to themselves, very soon put an end to the movements of ordinary cavalry patrols. It is quite probable that the future changes in the cavalry organization will be in the direction of assimilating a large part of it to mounted infantry.

While the cavalry has lost something of its importance, the artillery, on the other hand, has gained in power and independence. The breech-loading field-guns can be so readily placed under cover and fired so rapidly that it is possible to place them in positions that the old muzzle-loaders could never have held, and also to trust them to themselves with very slight infantry supports. In 1870-71, especially in the latter part of the war, the German artillery was usually in advance of the infantry line, and often really decided the battle when practically entirely without their infantry supports. The changes now being made in Europe seem to be in the direction of small calibres, heavy charges, flat trajectories, and long ranges; all this accomplished by means of a material so light that it can pass over rough ground, and find positions almost anywhere. A consequence of all this will probably be a large increase of the relative strength of the artillery. In regard to the mitrailleuse and similar inventions for the rapid and concentrated discharge of small-arm bullets opinions vary exceedingly. There is reason to believe that the last war did not impress the Germans with a very high idea of the value of such weapons, but that they have reached the conclusion that in face of active and accurate and long-range artillery the mitrailleuse can accomplish very little. There seems good ground for believing, however, that for the defence of works, of defiles, or of a position of limited extent the mitrailleuse, or, still better, the Gatling gun, will prove to be a very reliable adjunct.

The effect of the modern improvements upon the infantry has been no less marked than upon the other arms of service. If, on the one hand, their new weapons has freed them from all danger from the once-dreaded cavalry, on the other hand the new artillery is so formidable as to render a resort to new formations and new methods of attack obligatory; for the dense columns and successive parallel lines of former years can not withstand the distant, rapid, and accurate fire of modern guns. Neither can those old formations possibly succeed in the attack of positions held by good infantry armed with breech-loaders. Destruction and wild disorder must be the results of any such attempt.

Modern improvements have not changed the principles of strategy in the slightest degree, although they have modified the application of those principles, through the introduction of railways, steam-ships, the telegraph, etc. With regard to tactics, however, the case is very different. The principles of tactics and the formations of troops for combat must, of course, vary with the weapons employed. As fire-arms have been gradually improved during the last thirty years, the systems of tactics of most nations have gradually but insufficiently changed, tending toward quicker movements and looser formations; but with the development of the full power of the breech-loader we are on the eve of a very great change in tactics; and, strange to say, the nation that led the way in the use of breech-loaders is also leading the way in the adoption of the new tactics proper to meet the changed state of the case. Let us separate, in our hurried description, the defensive from the offensive tactics.

Thus, under the new system, infantry attacks will be made by swarms of company columns, each covered by its own skirmishers, every four companies under the superintendence of the battalion commander, every three groups of four companies under their regimental commander, etc., etc. This kind of work requires great intelligence on the part of the captains and their men in finding the best and most sheltered routes to their objects of attack, as well as in securing harmony of action with the adjacent companies. Again, such fighting necessarily means loose order and a departure from the conventional formations of the drill ground, whenever the field of battle is wooded or broken; hence arises the necessity for a discipline of the most strict and highest nature, which will preserve authority and mutual reliance even in the most scattered order, will cause the men to rally to and obey the nearest officer or non-commissioned officer, and in the first pause of the fighting to seek their own company, or if that be impracticable, the nearest company of their own battalion or regiment.

So also with regard to the artillery, in the new state of affairs more independence of action will be left to the individual battery commanders, all working together toward a common end under the general direction of the division commanders. The cavalry also will no doubt find its most useful action hereafter, as a rule, in small bodies, where the squadron will play a principal part as an independent unit. While stating clearly the changes in tactics that have resulted from the introduction of the breech-loader, and the additional importance gained by the company, the battery, and the squadron, we desire again to lay the strongest possible emphasis upon the fact that this change renders necessary the strictest and most intelligent discipline, and that, far from reducing the importance of the battalion and regimental commanders, it simply modifies the character of their duties, really rendering them none the less important; for while they no longer interfere in the details of the captain's work, so long as he does it properly, it is their duty to watch that their capital is committed to no errors, and to direct all the efforts of the companies to a common end, and to co-ordinate the movements of each battalion with those of its neighbors. To dispense with the regimental or battalion organization would be a fatal error.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

(Circular.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1874.

No bill will be paid for publishing any advertisement, order, notice, circular, or proposal of this Department or any Bureau or Office, connected therewith, for the publication of which special authority was not given, in writing, by the head of the Department, or by an officer of the Navy acting under its special direction to have such advertisements, etc., published.

Every bill presented, for advertising, must be accompanied by the written authority, or a copy thereof, given, as above indicated, for the publication of each and every advertisement, etc., embraced in the bill; otherwise payment for the same will not be made.

Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Fortune* sailed from Key West on July 20, for Washington.

The *Colorado* left Hampton Roads Saturday July 25 for Key West.

The *Despatch*, Lieutenant Commander Frederick Rodgers commanding, from the Norfolk Navy-yard, arrived at the Washington Navy-yard July 25.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to the Department on July 27th, after a few days absence in New Jersey. He attended the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, of New Jersey, at Patterson, July 22d.

The Mayor of Bristol, on behalf of the President of the United States, recently presented to Captain Philip Francis Rawle, Master of the British ship *Fair Wind* of Liverpool, a handsome gold chronometer watch, for rescuing the crew of the American steamer *Bardo de Teffe*, when that ship was in a sinking condition.

The death of Lieutenant Wm. Buck of the Navy was announced by telegraph, as having occurred at Pensacola on July 20th. Official reports by mail states that he complained of not being well when he arose, but about nine or ten o'clock he went ashore from the *Mahopac*, to which vessel he was attached. About 1 P. M., he started to return to the ship in one of the boats, and was suddenly taken ill, and soon after reaching the vessel died of apoplexy.

The *Richmond* was at Panama July 18. The repairs to her propeller hoisting apparatus were progressing rapidly, and would be finished in about three weeks. Chief Engineer Geo. R. Johnson, who arrived two days previous, while walking on deck fell and sustained a slight fracture of his leg, which will incapacitate him for duty for a few weeks.

According to the new Navy Register the Marine Corps is complete in numbers, the three vacancies having recently been filled by the appointment of Louis J. Guick, of N. J., Henry Whiting, of N. Y., and LeRoy C. Webster, of Delaware. There are also three new appointments of Civil Engineers: M. T. Endicott, of N. J., Brownell Granger, of Mass., and A. G. Menocal, of N. Y. The last mentioned has been prominently connected with the Inter-oceanic Canal Surveys.

Of the thirty-one hospitals which have been built by the Government since the organization of the Marine Hospital Service, fourteen have been sold, one was transferred to the War Department, one abandoned, one burned, one destroyed by a flood, and one by a hurricane; one was injured by an earthquake and abandoned, one remains unfinished—its completion being impracticable—and ten remain in use located as follows: At Chelsea; Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Portland, Me.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Key West, Fla.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the new sloop of war is in frame and being strapped and prepared for the deck beams, only a small force being employed upon her. The dry dock is being prepared for the *Tennessee*, which is to be put in thorough condition for a three years cruise. Meanwhile the valves which gave way on the trial are being repaired. The *Nipsic* has been towed to the Washington Navy-yard by the *Gettysburg*, for repairs. The Torpedo boat *Alarm* has a small force working on the bulwarks, which are nearly completed; the engines are soon to be tried at the dock after which the boat will be taken to Washington for a more extended trial of the Fowler wheel.

The *Canandaigua* arrived at Santiago de Cuba, July 13th, from Samana, via St. Domingo City. At the last named place an official visit was made to President Gonzales, and salutes exchanged. The city of Santiago de Cuba was in mourning for the death of General Concha, on the arrival of the *Canandaigua*. Expressions of condolence were made, in behalf of his Government, by the commanding officer of the *Canandaigua*, and by invitation the officers of that ship attended the solemn Grand Mass at the ancient Cathedral of St. John. The ceremonies, which were very imposing, lasted three hours. The highest attention was paid to the officers of the *Canandaigua*. Salutes were exchanged with the fort. It was the general impression that the bitterness engendered by the "Virginia affair" was fast disappearing. The officers and crew were treated with every civility. The *Canandaigua* expected to reach Key West by August 1.

On Saturday morning, says the *Baltimore Gazette*, Lieutenant William H. Emory, United States Navy, (son of General Emory, of the United States Army, a

Marylander, now stationed in New Orleans, Department of the Gulf,) arrived in this city, overland from San Francisco, having in charge the remains of the wife of Admiral Pennock, who commanded the United States fleet in the Asiatic waters. Mrs. Pennock died at Yokohama, Japan, on the 7th of June. The body recently arrived in San Francisco by the regular passenger and mail steamer on the line between that city and Japan and China. Lieutenant Emory (who has been connected with the squadron for the past three years) is on Admiral Pennock's staff, and was charged with the duty of bringing the remains on. He immediately left with them for Norfolk, Va., where the interment will take place. Mrs. Pennock was a highly gifted woman, and was well known to the best social circles in Baltimore, Washington and Virginia. She was a sister of the late Admiral Farragut, and a daughter of Mr. Logall, for many years navy paymaster of Norfolk.

COMMODORE THOMPSON DARRAH SHAW, a retired officer of the U. S. Navy, died at his late residence in Germantown, July 26. Commodore Shaw was a native of Pennsylvania, and was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death. He entered the Navy on the 28th of May, 1820, and was commissioned a Lieutenant on May 17, 1828. In 1827, he was on duty on the frigate *Macdonald*, with the Brazilian squadron, and again, in 1833-4, saw service in Brazilian waters, on the sloop-of-war *Lerinaton*. His next active duty was on the frigate *Constellation*, on the Pacific, in 1840. Subsequent to that date he was on duty at the Baltimore and Philadelphia rendezvous, and with the Bureau of Construction. In 1855 he was in command of the sloop-of-war *Thimble*, of the Home squadron, and during the early period of the late war commanded the steamer *Montgomery*, of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. His last cruise expired in February, 1862. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned a commodore on the retired list, but subsequent to that date was on special duty in this city, for a short time in 1864-65.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Chief Engineers Geo. D. Emmons and Edward Farmer. Passed Assistant Engineers L. R. Harvey and Theophilus Cook, and Assistant Engineer J. A. Tobin, to temporary duty connected with the trial of the revenue cutters at Boston, on the completion of which they are ordered to resume their regular duties.

July 23.—Pay Director Edward C. Doran, to duty in charge of stores at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

July 24.—Lieutenant-Commanders Colby M. Chester and Chas. W. Kennedy, to the Naval Academy on the 14th August next.

Passed Assistant Engineers John C. Kefer and A. Kirby, to the Asiatic Fleet by steamer of 22d August from San Francisco.

July 25.—Ensign Henry M. Jacoby, to duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia, until the 1st September, when he will regard himself detached and waiting orders.

July 28.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, to duty in charge of stores at Nagasaki, Japan, per steamer of 22d August next from San Francisco.

Passed Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

July 23.—Paymaster Edward May, from duty in charge of stores at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Engineer James L. Vaulain, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and granted leave of absence until the 31st December next, with permission to leave the United States.

Sailmaker Truman B. White, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Pensacola*, at Mare Island, Cal.

July 24.—Lieutenant L. E. Cheney, from the *Saranac*, and placed on waiting orders.

July 25.—Master Lewis E. Bixler, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered to proceed to his home and report arrival.

July 28.—Lieutenant Chas. W. Jarboe, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Master John C. Irvine, from the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster R. W. Allen, as naval storekeeper at Nagasaki, Japan, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return to the United States and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Harbut, from the receiving ship *Relief* on the 1st August next, and ordered to settle accounts.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Master Charles R. Brown for three months, on account of ill health.

To Lieutenant Jas. M. Grimes for three months from 1st August next.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Everett, until the 1st November next.

REVOKED.

The order detaching Lieutenant-Commander P. H. Cooper from the Naval Academy, and to resume his duties there.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant Jerome E. Morse.

WHOLLY RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.

Assistant Paymaster E. E. Lewis.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 29, 1874:

Henry Stanley Pitkin, Surgeon, June 23, U. S. steamer *Benecia*, at Honolulu, S. I.

Wm. F. Buck, Lieutenant, July 20, U. S. steamer *Mahopac*.

Angus Wheeler, beneficiary, July 23, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

John McCarthy, marine, July 16, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Jonathan Murray, beneficiary, July 22, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Theodore Walter Butler, marine, July 22, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from the White Sulphur Springs, says, General G. T. Beauregard will arrive here early next month. Erroneous statements have been published in regard to General Beauregard's proposed engagement with the Argentine Confederation. The state of the case is this: About six weeks ago the General received an offer from President Sarmiento of the Confederation, tendering the position of military engineer, with a view to making plans for the defence of the river La Plata

in Buenos Ayres. The offer was made by an accredited foreign agent of the Government, who was then in New York. The General was to make his own conditions and to choose his own staff. The reply was an acceptance of the position on the condition that the sum of \$50,000 be deposited with some responsible banker in London or Paris subject to Gen. Beauregard's order. This deposit was to be a guarantee for the payment of his salary of \$30,000 per annum, and that of his staff. In the event of Gen. Beauregard's acceptance, and the acceptance of his conditions by the Government, Minister Garcia, who was in Paris when the offer was made, was to conclude the contract. It is not thought that the superseding of Sarmiento as President of the Confederation and his appointment as Minister at Washington will affect in any way the pending negotiations. At present General Beauregard is president of the New Orleans and Carrollton railroad, and consulting engineer of the cities of Galveston and Houston, and is soon to receive the presidency of a railroad in Texas. Of course he will not give up his present positions and prospects at home for an uncertainty abroad. The next few weeks will probably decide whether he will go to South America.

SECRETARY BELKNAP is taking much interest in the duty imposed upon him by the last Congress of beginning the publication of all the official records of the late war, both of the Union and Confederate armies. The amount appropriated was \$15,000, and this will be used in copying the records, and probably will be so divided between the Union and Confederate archives as to give all the important documents from each side bearing upon each event. Enough material pertaining to the first days of the war is already copied to make two volumes of the "Conduct of the War." This work was done under a resolution passed soon after the war closed and subsequently rescinded. These two volumes will be soon sent to the printer, unless a matured plan, which the Secretary and Adjutant-General Townsend are now considering, makes it necessary to work this material in with the other, now in course of preparation. The Secretary will place the matter in the hands of the clerks in the Department most familiar with the records, and none will be employed upon the work, except those known to have especial fitness for it. The publication contemplated, so far as it relates to the Confederate records, confers no power to purchase any additional papers. The Secretary has received a number of offers from different parts of the South to furnish official papers of great importance, to fill and correct the history of the war, but these he has declined, for the reason given. The Confederate records now in possession of the Department were all arranged by Dr. Francis Lieber, and are now thoroughly indexed, and the understood intention of the Secretary is to push the matter as rapidly as the care necessary to such a work will permit. The publication will include all the official reports, letters, telegrams, and orders not heretofore officially published in a permanent form.

SECRETARY BELKNAP is at New London, Conn., for a week or ten days. His family are now sojourning there.

W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.
MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.

From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexis, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

"Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris Le Jury International decerne une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis). Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 35. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General F. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale de Fowade."

**WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division
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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT:
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George
Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army,
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Bahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

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Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent, should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Orders for changing the address of periodicals with which the JOURNAL clubs should be sent direct to the office of such publications.

Rates of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions, 20 cents; thirteen insertions, 18 cents; twenty-six insertions, 15 cents; fifty-two insertions, 12 cents. Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line (12 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

COURTS OF HONOR.

IN nothing has the advance of peaceful notions, and especially of regard for human life, been shown so plainly, during the present century, as in the almost universal abolition of the old custom of duelling among the English speaking nations. In Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, the custom still remains in force, but in the first named of these countries it has lately been essentially modified. The German emperor has issued a general order referring to the practice of duelling in the imperial army. He does not entirely prohibit it, admitting that in certain cases it is the only means of vindicating one's honor consistent with the principles which ought to prevail among officers. In no case, however, is a challenge to be accepted without reference to a regimental Court of Honor, which is to report to the colonel. It will rest with the colonel to decide if the duel is to be admissible after attempting a peaceable reconciliation. In the event of a duel being fought, a member of the Court of Honor is to attend, in order to see the rules of duelling observed. The emperor directs colonels of regiments to report any officers under their command whom they may find to engage in quarrels without cause. Such he wishes to have instantly cashiered. The Court of Honor, as an institution, has been recognized in Germany for many years, but generally only at the Cadet Schools. The prevalence of the "schlager," or sword duel, in civil life, among college students, could not fail to have its influence on military cadets, among whom the spirit of resistance to insult, and punctilio, is naturally as high as, if not higher than among ordinary students. In the German civil universities, duelling has always, or for many years, been strictly prohibited, and offenders against the ordinances have been liable to instant expulsion, if caught. And yet, spite of all rules and punishments, the schlager duel in the civil universities has flourished as greenly as ever, till of very late years, when a growing indifference to the custom has shown itself, especially since the war of 1870-71. The abundance of real fighting has blunted the taste for the gratuitous danger incurred in a schlager duel. In the war schools, the schlager duel has been a recognized fact, but its frequency of occurrence has been greatly modified by the proper use of the Court of Honor. The German military authorities have in this matter shown a degree of good sense and knowledge of human nature that has been productive of the best results. The whole matter of duelling has with them resolved itself into a question of expediency. However old the officers in charge of the military college may be, they still stand on a vastly different plane from that of the college professor. The latter, grown old among his books, and wrapped in an ideal world of science or language, as different from daily life as possible, has in all probability become a nervous, absent, snuffy old man, with no desire in the world beyond quiet and good living, with no pleasure so great as that derived from books. To such a man the quarrels of hot headed lads about freedom of language, rival colleges, the favor of a pretty girl, and matters of that kind are contemptible. Feeling no interest in these matters himself, he cannot comprehend their interest for the youngsters. When he sees or hears

of two of these same youths actually fighting with deadly weapons about such trifles, it fills him with mingled horror, disgust, and indignation. The whole incident is utterly out of his line, and abhorrent to his most cherished notions. What wonder then, that he lends all his influence to frame the most severe enactments, and tries to put down the practice of duelling by force? In so doing, like all theorists, he overreaches himself. Duelling among young men, like fist-fighting among boys, is almost a necessary sequence from youth, hot blood, physical health and strength. The experience of schools goes to show that if fair fighting among boys is put down completely, sneaking and tale-bearing are apt to follow, while physical cowardice is largely on the increase among boys or men who never fight on any pretext.

On the other hand, the practices of fist-fighting among boys and duelling among men, if openly encouraged, no less certainly lead to brutality of manners. The savage, with his rule of might, illustrates the one extreme of the scale, just as the person who brings an action for assault and battery after having his face slapped, or who goes into court for damages against the man who has seduced his wife, represents the other. The first is the type of a nation of brutes and bullies, the last is a crawling coward. It is between these two that the gentleman and soldier takes his stand, and it is on this stand that the German military authorities are planted, by the institution of Courts of Honor. Having lived in the world, they have not forgotten their own youth, and they recognize human nature as it is. The difference between a sober recluse and an old man of the world is well marked in the advice of old POLONIUS to LAERTES:

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee."

The same master who created POLONIUS has also left us the most thoroughly accurate picture of a soldier ever sketched in four short lines:

Full of strange oaths and bearded like a pard;
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble Reputation,
Even in the cannon's mowth.

The Court of Honor recognizes this in the soldier, recognizes how important it is to retain this "jealousy of honor," at the same time that the suddenness and heat of quarrel is a matter to be discouraged. Very few men will fight mortally in cool blood, and those who will do so must have received some injury that only blood will wash out. The silent sentiment of soldiers and of all men of courage is unanimous, that there are some personal injuries that no damages can compensate for, and which do not admit of legal redress. In such cases as these, and these only, the German Court of Honor allows the duel. In all minor cases it endeavors to effect a reconciliation between the parties. Thus the sentiment of honor is nursed among the officers, while the evil results of license of speech are avoided. Nine quarrels out of ten arise from intemperate speech. The duel is an effective check on this. Under the slow and tedious restrictions of Courts of Honor, duels necessarily become rare, while their legal recognition still puts a check on offensive license of speech. We cannot help expressing the opinion that the time may come when the Court of Honor, or some equivalent thereto, may be introduced in our own Army, and possibly even into civil life, with the best results. It would cover a multitude of cases that now offend the public taste, and bury many a scandal for ever.

Among Englishmen in general, and English newspaper men in particular, there seems to be a chronic difficulty in understanding America and American affairs. While they write voluminously and with much apparent fairness upon matters on this side of the water, since the late war, they are apt to display an ignorance of facts, such as rarely detracts from an American view of England. In making this comparison, we refer only to the first-class daily journals on both sides of the water. The provincial ignorance of small country sheets is about equal, there and here.

We print elsewhere this week, for our readers' information, the latest English views on "Republics and Standing Armies," taken from the London Telegraph. They purport to be a careful and candid examination of our military system, with reference to our threatened Army reduction and also to the discipline of the contending volunteer armies at the close of the late war. While the writer tries hard to be candid and fair, the well known English spirit shows

itself throughout the paper, and in nothing more than in the careless acceptance of any facts, however questionable, that tend to throw discredit on American soldiery. During the war, this spirit vented itself chiefly in squibs on the Northern party, mingled with overdone praise of the Southerners. That the praise was not heartfelt, appeared from the fact that the English public enthusiasm for the South, so often appealed to, never took the form of substantial help. England, semi-officially, through her army, navy, and diplomatists, did everything to encourage the South during the war by promises, but utterly fell short of performance. Of material help, even her commercial classes never afforded the smallest modicum. Not a blockade runner entered the Southern ports that did not obtain three prices for her inferior goods, in cotton, then as marketable as gold. Not the generous impulse of help to a struggling nationality, but the greed of lucre, was the mainspring of the encouragement afforded indirectly by Englishmen to the South during that war. The North represented the typical Yankee, who had driven England from America, nearly a century before. The South represented the possible disgrace of that disagreeable Yankee, the possible fall of the only government positively obnoxious to England. The *entente cordiale* with France was possible at intervals, because England rather despised France, with America it was impossible, because she rather feared America. Just so, a Frenchman never or rarely feels full friendship for England. The memory of old defeats is potent for centuries, however it may seem to vanish for a time. England can no more forget the surrender of CORNWALLIS and the naval captures of 1812-14 than France can forget Waterloo and Sedan. We say this, not in boasting, but recognizing a fact which every Englishman and Frenchman admits, deep down in the bottom of his heart, however he may deny it to others. The feeling is there, and prevents any really honest criticism from a once beaten party.

In the article in question, the writer expatiates upon the ideal "planters" of the South, who occupied a position similar to "feudal nobility," and who naturally ascended to the position of leaders in war, inspiring the "mean whites who followed them to battle with their own headlong and haughty courage." He further alludes to "the same discipline which prevailed in the Southern armies from the first" as wholly due to the South being "more aristocratic than the North." To people who travelled in the South before the war, and who saw their armies, this ideal picture will appear strangely distorted. While it is true that a small aristocratic class existed there, used to lording it over negroes, over the whites, however poor, they never ventured to put on airs of superiority. If any section of the Union was noted for freedom of manner and speech among white people, that section was the South. JOHNSTON'S Narrative draws a picture of the most marked indiscipline all through the Southern armies, save only in Virginia, and there only through the strenuous exertions of himself and the other West Pointers. In the West, the laxity was far worse and lasted to the very end. One little fact shows this. To the very close of the war the Confederate soldiers elected their own officers, while the Union armies abandoned the system in 1861-62. That the so-called "mean whites" needed any inspiration from the "headlong and haughty courage" of a rich planter, is a libel that will be recognized by every one who ever fought for or against them. The fact is, they were magnificent men, fit to face anything in point of courage, but notoriously hard to control. That the rich planters were not the backbone of the South is shown by the records of their celebrated generals. With one exception, all were West Pointers, professional soldiers. FORREST, the exception, was decidedly many removes from a rich planter, being a man only a step above the so-called "mean whites," but of remarkable genius for war. The most conspicuous planter generals that we remember were TOOMBS and FLOYD, as conspicuous in failure as our own parallels among civilian generals.

Our English contemporary, in the same spirit, handles the question of reduction of our Army, and strongly advocates it, while making the following remarkable admission: "We can all of us imagine the military obloquy with which a prime minister of any party would be overwhelmed in these islands,

were he to propose a reduction in the British rank and file that extended even to 5,000 men." And yet he strongly advocates the reduction by 10,000 for us. Considering that England is the only power with which a war of any magnitude is ever likely to arise in our case, it does seem to us that this gratuitous advice smacks of insincerity. It may be very pretty for an English newspaper to assure us that "it is absurd to pretend that any foreign power has the slightest disposition to invade the territory of the United States," but it so happens that the only power that could possibly find a pretext for so doing is England herself, Mexico being put to one side, along with Spain, as too weak to be of any serious import. It may possibly encourage some of our penny-wise pound-foolish Congressmen, if the question of reduction comes up next session, to know how very praiseworthy such a reduction seems to the English press in general. For ourselves, with regard to the kind counsel, we are a little inclined to feel

"Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes."

THE famous "Stevens Battery," as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, is offered for sale to the highest bidder, and will, therefore, before long, probably, pass out of the country and into foreign hands. The name "battery" which has fastened itself to this iron-clad, has given a very erroneous notion as to the character of the vessel. It is popularly believed to be a "battery" with just steam power enough to move about. Nothing can be further from the truth, as she is a vessel with exceedingly fine lines, and supplied with enormous steam-power; indeed as the report of the consulting engineer states, with ample power to attain the unprecedented speed, for an iron-clad, of no less than "16½ knots." The hull of this iron-clad, as shown by the calculations of the consulting engineer, is probably the strongest afloat, and if completed on the plans proposed she will carry her guns behind eighteen inches of solid iron, and carry her sides armor ten inches thick, placed on an enormously heavy backing, which in its turn is supported by the massive deck.

But little now remains of the original battery. When she was taken in hand by the engineers appointed to finish her, General McCLELLAN and Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, their views as to the best mode of completing the vessel were agreed to by every one interested. Accordingly all that now remains of the original structure is about two-thirds of the outer hull and the boilers.

It was decided to construct an inner hull, transverse bulkheads, water-tight coal bunkers, to build new engines, and to finish the ship as an iron clad of the "Monitor" type, with a bow constructed to enable her to be a powerful steam ram.

This work has been planned and carried out with great skill. Admiral GOLDBOROUGH, and the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy, Chief Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, ordered by the Navy Department to examine the work, reported the plate iron work of the inner hull, bulkheads, &c., to be "strikingly excellent," and the new engines to be "thoroughly first-class." This opinion is confirmed by the report of Prof. THURSTON, the Consulting Engineer to the Commission appointed to conduct the sale of the vessel. He says, if finished on the plans proposed, and to a great extent carried out, "the purchaser will acquire the fastest iron-clad in the world, and the most formidable steam ram afloat." He says further, "the armament may be made to consist of the most powerful guns yet constructed and worked, and the battery protected by armor of a thickness which has been attained with no vessel yet built." And again "the speed shown to be attainable is greater than that of any armored vessel known to have been tried, and is higher than even unarmored ships, such as the British *Magicienne*, the *Rover*, or the *Bacchante*, which represent the fastest foreign men-of-war yet designed." "Completed as a torpedo ship, the vessel would carry armor of sufficient thickness to secure safety against the projectiles of any enemy (the thickness would be about fifteen inches,) while the speed attainable would insure, in a stern chase even, the capture or destruction of any vessel attacked." "The double bottom is not only made water-tight as a whole, but is divided into spaces 32 feet in length each, separated by water-tight partitions."

The table of steaming time and distance, given in

the report, is based on the amount of 800 tons of coal in the bunkers, but the vessel will probably be able to carry considerably more than this. We shall publish another week an extra sheet, giving the substance of the report, with illustrations, showing fully the character of the "Battery" and its machinery.

THE Indian troubles during the present week remain in *statu quo*. The indications are that serious trouble is over for the present. The troops are on the alert and the redmen are out on all sides, but no more outrages are reported. With the frontier posts alarmed, it is not difficult to keep things comparatively quiet. Punishing the Indians is another matter. There are fewer outrages, simply because the settlers have fled to shelter. The Indians are not heard of so frequently, because they are prowling about looking for fresh prey, but they are up and around as much as ever. CUSTER'S expedition, however, proceeds calmly towards the Black Hills, quite unmo- lested, according to the latest accounts. A flying column of the same strength, starting out every spring, with fat corn-fed horses, while the Indian ponies are still weak and thin from winter fasting, would do more to keep the Indians in awe, and encourage the peaceably disposed, than five times the number of troops, scattered about as they now are in small detachments, and compelled to wait the pleasure of the Indians.

THE intense interest manifested by our riflemen in the approaching contest with the Irish team, will excuse us for presenting on this page the result of the Elcho Shield match for this year, taken from the *Volunteer Gazette* of England. Under the new system of marking over their bull's-eyes count five points, and there are two grades of centres, the highest possible aggregate score for the eight competitors being thus 1,800 points. Scotland the winner, averages 79 per cent, England 78 per cent, Ireland 76 per cent. of this score, this year. Our own shots have done as well this year, but whether the number of reliable ones is sufficient for a team remains to be seen in September. The defeat of the Irish team will probably affect their shooting more or less, besides the disadvantages of being on foreign soil, change of diet, etc. The contest promises to be close, and with whatever result, can hardly fail to draw closer the traditional friendship between Ireland and America. The following is the full score of Scotland, with the totals of England and Ireland:

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.			
800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Fifteen shots at each distance.			
SCOTLAND.			
800 Yards.			
W. Clark, 15th Edinburgh....	545555554455454	69	
Edward Ross, London Scot....	4545444555555555	58	
John Clews, 3d Renfrew.....	455535453943555	64	
Sergeant W. Fergusson, 1st Inverness.....	4352452555555525	62	
R. B. Burgess, 1st Newcastle..	254334555445544	62	
Sergt. G. Girdwood, 1st Ayr....	335535445439454	61	
T. Whitelaw, 3d Lanark.....	333543525555453	60	
R. H. W. Dunlop, Lon. Scot....	253055454544534	58	
			-504
900 Yards.			
T. Whitelaw.....	455454244545555	66	
W. Clark.....	353555425355455	64	
Sergeant Fergusson.....	34554444335544	64	
R. H. W. Dunlop.....	225535454454355	61	
E. Ross.....	34353455345525	61	
J. Clews.....	44554555422344	61	
R. B. Burgess.....	34545535253345	56	
Sergeant Girdwood.....	434344252535494	55	
			-488
1,000 Yards.			
Sergeant Fergusson.....	255432244533233	52	178
Mr. Dunlop.....	45453535254435	62	181
Mr. Burgess.....	533344423535235	54	172
E. Ross.....	53354435435545	62	191
J. Clews.....	553242324452335	52	177
Sergeant Girdwood.....	350023052222555	41	157
W. Clark.....	353542553454445	62	195
T. Whitelaw.....	535324534444455	60	186
		445	1437
ENGLAND.			
Major Radcliffe.....			194
Lieut.-Colonel Fenton.....			183
Captain Heston.....			186
" Scriven.....			169
Sir H. Halford.....			167
Captain Pirley.....			169
Mr. Martin Smith.....			170
H. Evans.....			167
			1405
IRELAND.			
J. Rigby.....			164
Captain Walker.....			159
H. Fulton.....			184
W. Rigby.....			177
J. K. Milner.....			184
Lord Cloncurry.....			165
Hon. R. Plunket.....			167
Dr. Hamilton.....			178

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your No. 49 of the 18th inst. I find an interesting account of the rescue of Lieutenant Hutchins and Bontawain's Mate John Smith, belonging to the *Fortune*, Lieutenant Commander F. M. Green, on the 11th of May, off the coast of Mexico, by Ensign Thomas C. Spencer. This gallant act, as well as the brave conduct of Christopher Fowler, quartermaster, have been the subject of honorary testimonials by the Humane Society of Massachusetts; attempts were made in vain to rescue four others, who perished. The excellent letter of Commander Green cannot be read without giving him credit for all the good management within his power, if, as I suppose, he was not provided with one of Commodore Ammen's balsas, or a monitor raft, or a piece of ordnance by which a line could be thrown say 300 yards. These valuable aids to saving life should always be put on board of every vessel of war, and especially on board of vessels, which like the *Fortune*, are engaged in surveying in localities, like the coast of Mexico, where a heavy surf often prevails and occasionally comes on with very little warning, as was the case on the 11th of May last, at point Zapotitan.

If the *Fortune* had been provided with a balsa, or a monitor raft, and a small mortar, such as are used by Humane Societies, and if these means had been utilized the lives of four men and the suffering of others left for a whole night on an exposed beach might have been averted. As Lieutenant Commander Green, in his letter to the Secretary under date of May 24, 1874, makes no reference to balsa, raft, mortar or life belts for the crews of the boats, I assume that she had none. He does not mention the kind of boats used. If ordinary square stern boats, the delay in getting off the beach and the capsizing of Lieutenant Hutchins' boat are easily accounted for. I have often called attention to the necessity for providing every boat with sufficient cork life belts of good quality, and have spread much ink in trying to convince naval men that promotion is not so slow as to justify them in neglecting every means for making boats in some degree life boats. In such places as the coasts of Mexico, the coasts of Peru and Chili, in fact, the whole western coast of America, to say nothing of many places on our own coasts where heavy surf prevails, no boat should attempt a landing without taking every precaution to float the crew in the probable event of capsizing. On page 775 of your No. 49, of July 18, 1874, I find General Order No. 188, on the subject of economy. Commanders-in-chief are reminded that their vessels are most liberally fitted out on going into commission with a generous supply of stores. The Honorable Secretary goes into rather minute details—fuel, provisions, oil, awnings, boats, sails, mop cloths, tarpaulins, bulk heads, berths, store rooms, lockers, pantries, etc., etc., come under his notice; but he does not mention life belts, balsas, rafts or mortars for casting lines. I can bear witness to the liberal manner of fitting out small war vessels, even unto a chipping block big enough to use as a ship trimmer, and many positively useless things, thereby incumbering them, especially when bound on active war service to a squadron. I think men-of-war do have about enough life belts to save the commissioned officers, were they ever so ungallant as to wish to use them and leave others to sink! These few belts are generally stowed away in the yeoman's store-room and never see the light. I have seen Commodore Ammen's balsas on board of several ships, and have heard much of their utility. I have tried them in smooth seas, under sail and under oars, and I have tried the monitor raft in a surf, and I do not doubt that had the *Fortune* been provided with the life-saving means above alluded to, and had her officers and men been well drilled in their use, no lives would have been lost on the 11th of May. I trust that the next General Order of the Secretary will be on the subject of economy of life, and that every surveying vessel, if no others, be suitably provided for this end. As very few of our young officers have any experience of surf, I trust he will engage two or three experienced surf men to make the cruise in the *Constellation* and other practice ships, and order their captains instead of anchoring at New London under the lee of a hotel or city, to go to Long Branch and anchor off the exposed beach, and give the young gentlemen a little wholesome drill in riding out a breeze with top-masts housed and lower yards down; and in landing and getting off through a surf. At such places they can have the best aid from experienced surf men, and I think it would do the Secretary and General Grant more good to witness these manœuvres than to see the best races of Long Branch or Saratoga. Not many years since Admiral Bell and some ten others were drowned on the coast of Japan, as I believe quite unnecessarily, and mainly for want of knowledge of surf and want of life-saving means within the reach of every well appointed vessel of war. The education of our young men at West Point and at Annapolis is quite perfect in the means for destroying life; now let them be more thoroughly drilled in swimming and in the management of boats, rafts, balsas and mortars for casting lines. No surf is too heavy to prevent a monitor raft from safely landing; a few ounces of powder will propel a shot or shell 300 yards, with the wind carrying a line large enough to haul on shore a rope of two and a-half inch or more. Much more could be said as to the neglect of means to save life on board of naval ships, but I refrain from enlarging for fear of encroaching too much on your pages.

I am, very faithfully, your servant,

R. B. FORBES.

MILTON, MASS., July 27, 1874.

"OUR UNION."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Referring to the poem entitled "Our Union," which appeared in the JOURNAL of July 11, I enclose two more verses that were pointed out to me to-day, and which form part of a quotation used on page 17 of "Cadet Life at West Point," an interesting book published by Burnham at Boston, in 1862, and generally attributed to Lieutenant, afterwards Brigadier-General George C. Strong, U. S. Army, who was mortally wounded in the repulse from Fort Wagner.

REGULAR.

FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS, FLA., July 17, 1874.

Can ye cast lots for Vernon's soul, or chaffer 'mid the gloom
That hangs its solemn folds about your common father's tomb?
Or can ye meet around his grave as fratricidal foes,
And wake your burning curses o'er his pure and calm repose?

Ye dare not! Is the Alleghenies' thunder-toned decree:
"His echoed wave Nevada guards the pure and tranquil sea;
Where tropic waves delighted clasp the Southron's flowery shore,
And where, through frowning mountain-gates Nebraska's waters roar."

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I observe that many papers are republishing an editorial article entitled "A Newly Discovered Nation," which first appeared in the Chicago Tribune of July 14th, the information upon which it is based being accredited to me.

A friend has sent to me a copy of the Boston Daily Advertiser of July 23rd, in which the article is facetiously reviewed, doubt being thrown upon my veracity.

Two errors in the article referred to, perhaps justly throw suspicion upon the whole. That I cannot claim the rank and distinction awarded me by the Tribune is of no public interest in connection with myself; but might, if not disclaimed, mislead many who are interested in the subject, and do injustice not alone to myself, but to several distinguished explorers and writers who have visited and described, more or less fully, the inhabited pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona.

In the conversation with the Tribune editor—which occurred some time since on the platform of a car in motion, where the noise made it difficult to understand each other clearly—I described some of the old ruins discovered by the various expeditions of General Crook's command, in several of which I participated; but I did not mean to be understood that the inhabited pueblos, (which, with their people, are correctly described by the Tribune), were rediscovered by myself or my associates. Though, not so far as I am aware, described minutely by any one, some of them—notably that of Zuni—have been visited since Cabeza de Vaca first described it in 1536 by early Spanish explorers and Jesuit missionaries, and later, since the acquisition of New Mexico by several officers of the United States and Territorial Governments, among whom Lieutenant (now Colonel) J. H. Simpson, U. S. Engineers, and Mr. W. W. H. Davis have referred to it in published reports.

As I have before said, the peculiarities of these strange cities and their people are otherwise truthfully described in the Tribune, and I am in possession of many photographs taken within a year, which illustrate them; but whether it is an indigenous civilization, or one of Toltec, Aztec, or Asiatic origin, I leave to the Editor of the Boston Advertiser and others, more learned than myself, to determine.

W. C. MANNING,

1st Lieutenant 23rd Infantry, U. S. A.

NEW YORK, JULY 27, 1874.

The following is the essential portion of the article above alluded to:

The largest settlement is in New Mexico, about 30 miles south of the border-line. It is a type of the rest. A strong wall surrounds it. Within are houses for about 4,000 people. The population has dwindled, however, to about 1,800. The place was mentioned by a Spanish Jesuit who published, in 1529, a description of his wanderings in America. About 1535, another Jesuit wrote a minute account of it. This account is true, in nearly every detail, to-day. The language resembles the Chinese. So an ardent archaeologist, who visited the city a year ago, says. Some of the minor customs correspond to those of the Chinese. The women are of the true Celestial type—almond eyes, protuberant bodies, little feet, etc. They dress their hair and themselves in Chinese fashion. Their religion is barbarously magnificent. Montezuma is their deity. His coming is looked for at sunrise each day. Immortality is part of their creed. The priests have heavily embroidered robes which have been used for unnumbered years. The ceremonies of worship are formal and pompous. The morality of this strange people, as far as at least as foreigners are concerned, is irreproachable. It is probable that they keep a record of events by means of tying peculiar knots in long cords. This, if true, seems to establish some kinship or remote acquaintanceship between them and the Aztecs. Their government is a conservative republic. Power is vested in a council of thirteen caciques. Six of them are selected for life. Old men are generally chosen, in order that their terms of office may not be inordinately long. The remaining seven are elected from time to time. One of them is the executive. Another is a sort of vice-president. There is a war-chief, a chief of police, etc. These seven caciques are usually young men. They serve but a few months. Suffrage is universal. It is scarcely necessary to supplement these facts with the statement that these dwellers in towns are quite far advanced in civilization. On this point, one fact speaks volumes. Woman is not a beast of burden among them, as she is with all Indian tribes. She is held in high respect. Her tasks are confined to those of housekeeping.

The written records which we have mentioned show

that this isolated community has maintained its traditions unbroken for at least three-and-a-half centuries. Its history, carefully studied, may prove a clue to the problem of the aboriginal Americans. The mound-builders of the North and the city-builders of the South may be represented in the town-dwellers of New Mexico and Arizona.

A PLEA FOR KNOWLEDGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am stationed at one of the numerous military posts scattered throughout the States and Territories, which is unprovided with a decent library. Two companies, a regimental band and a detachment of recruits, all are forced to seek for recreation in a library consisting of about twenty-five volumes, minus newspapers. If we wish a daily paper we are compelled to purchase it out of our little salary of thirteen dollars per month. Some companies being poverty stricken, they have not even a ten cent novel for perusal. This is a serious privation at a frontier post, beyond the limits of civilization, where we are completely lost to the world. Under such conditions the minds of men become depraved, and the soldier, deprived of all pleasure, indulges in vicious inclination as the only possible outlet for his surplus activity of mind and body. Led on from one vice to another, he finally becomes a total ruin, a disgrace to himself and the community. Intemperance has been the productive cause of desertion, disease, misery, and fatal accidents, benumbed the mental faculties, debased the affections, perverted the moral powers, degraded the soldier below the level of the brutes, and has carried along with it a train of other evils too numerous to mention. The spread of these evils could be checked to a great extent, by providing each post with a permanent respectable library, and a few daily papers. This would have a great tendency to prevent the men from spending their hours of leisure in folly or dissipation, and it would furnish agreeable relaxation from the several duties of a frontier life.

BAND.

(From the London Telegraph.)

REPUBLICS AND STANDING ARMIES.

AMONG the fundamental principles which governed the original founders of the American Republic, there was none more firmly rooted and generally accepted than that a large standing Army is incompatible with the liberties of a free people. The Declaration of Independence recited, among other weighty charges against the offending King of Great Britain, that "he has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures, and has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." Inasmuch as the theory on which the allegiance to the British Crown of her North American colonies was rudely severed by rebellion was to the effect that "Government derives its just rights from the consent of the governed," the fathers of the Republic strenuously maintained that no Army would ever be wanted except for resistance to foreign aggression. It was never imagined that, to quote the phrase of our American kinsmen, "the best Government that the world ever saw" would have to draw the sword against its own disaffected and recalcitrant citizens. Even within the decade immediately before the outbreak of a war which brought nearly two millions of combatants upon either side into the field, it was an axiom of every American statesman that a small standing Army is an essential condition of transatlantic liberty. And the very exhaustion of the South, consequent upon the long protraction of the war, has rendered the maintenance of a large standing Army by their victors superfluous and unnecessary. For these reasons we learn with little surprise that the U. S. Army, which had dwindled since the war from 50,000 to 30,000 men, is now about to undergo a further reduction of 10,000 bayonets. The Federal authorities, warned by the paramount importance of contracting expenditure to the utmost, now find that a standing army of 20,000 men is all the force requisite to carry on the functions of government over an area of territory covering 3,314,365 square miles.

It is alleged, in the advices which reach us from the other side of the Atlantic, that General Sherman, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, has done his utmost to resist the curtailment by one-third of the force under his command. Nothing can be more natural than that a soldier who regards the machine over which he presides with military rather than statesmanlike eyes, should object to the abatement of lustre and loss of prestige to which, as an individual, he is thus condemned. We can all of us imagine the military obloquy with which a Prime Minister of any party would be overwhelmed in these islands were he to propose a reduction in the British rank and file that extended even to 5,000 men. But calm reflection will serve, as it seems to us, to convince General Sherman that a standing force of 20,000 men is amply sufficient for any exigency likely to be imposed upon the U. S. Army. The abolition of slavery has removed the only pretext upon which the Southerners are again likely to take up arms; and, if a commercial quarrel should ever arise in the great republic, the South will find itself in complete harmony with the West, and between them they will have little difficulty in peacefully coercing New England and the other manufacturing States of the Eastern seaboard. It is absurd to pretend that any foreign power has the slightest disposition to invade the Territory of the United States, and the 20,000 American soldiers are wanted mainly to keep down the aboriginal rites of red Indians, which have always served to familiarize our kinsmen with warfare, just as Algeria has for the last thirty years been, in the Duc d'Aumale's phrase, "a whetstone for French military valor," and as Hindostan has contributed to the organization and discipline of our own

regulars. But, in addition to the absence of all internal reasons necessitating the maintenance of a large standing Army by the United States, we hold, with De Tocqueville, that all well-wishers to the stability of a republic ought to resist the establishment in its centre of a machine essentially aristocratic in its type and constitution. For two years after the outbreak of the transatlantic civil war the Southerners gained an advantage because the South was more aristocratic than the North. The owners of the large plantations scattered over Virginia, the Carolinas, and the Gulf States occupied a position somewhat analogous to that of our own feudal nobility in the Middle Ages. When war arose they ascended naturally and automatically to the position of military leaders, and easily impregnated the "mean whites" who followed them to battle with their own headlong and haughty courage. In the Northern States, on the other hand, where the theory has always prevailed that Jack is as good as his master, if not better, the anomaly that officers and privates called each other by their Christian names, and sometimes occupied the same tent and sat at the same mess-table, militated not a little at the outset against the establishment of due subordination. It was not until the best officers of West Point, and especially Generals Grant, Sherman, and Meade, had introduced into the Federal armies the same discipline which prevailed in the Southern from the first, that the superior strength of the North began to tell upon its weakened opponent.

This consideration leads us naturally to a contemplation of the admirable sagacity with which the national military school at West Point was established by its founders. The principal moral taught by the American civil war was that regularly-trained officers are enormously superior when nations take up arms, to civilians, or, as they are scornfully called in the United States, "mustang" generals. During the war of 1846, between the United States and Mexico, it had already been ascertained that "politicians" make contemptible soldiers. During the terrible disruption of the Union which commenced in 1861, there was hardly a general of eminence upon either side who had not learned his business at the National Academy of West Point. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Sidney Johnson, Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston, Ripley, Hood, and Stuart were the heroes of the Confederacy; while Grant, Sherman, Meade, Macpherson, McClellan, Kilpatrick, Pleasonton, and other Alumni of West Point, carried away all the honors on the Northern side. The only two civilians who distinguished themselves during the war were, among the Federals, General Terry, by whom Fort Fisher was taken; and among the Confederates, General Forrest, who was popularly believed to have had thirty horses killed under him. Some of the best military heads that the United States have produced—and it is not denied by those foreigners who are acquainted with the country that there is no nation with greater aptitudes for soldiering than our transatlantic brethren—have often expressed surprise that England has not two or three such national schools for manufacturing officers as that which exists at West Point. From the moment when a cadet joins the transatlantic Military Academy he is the nation's property. His friends at home are forbidden to send him any pocket money; he has pay, rations, and uniform assigned to him as though he were serving on a campaign, and for the first two out of the four years that he passes at West Point he is allowed no leave or holidays. The result was that few more capable officers were turned out of training by any European nation than those who graduated at West Point before the great civil war. While it is notorious that the French military engineers educated at Saumur, St. Cyr, and the Lycee Napoleon are unable to hold their own in the construction of railways and bridges against their civilian rivals, there is hardly a great work within the area of the United States which has not sprung from the brain of an officer brought up at West Point. Some of the best mathematicians and topographical engineers in the world hail from the same laborious seminary. Every well-wisher to the great Republic will rejoice that President Grant has overruled General Sherman, and determined that 20,000 men constitute a sufficient force for the Regular Army. But it is of equal importance that West Point be maintained in its ante-bellum efficiency, and that politics should be banished from the parade ground and quarters of officers who, let us hope, will never again be engaged in antagonistic and fratricidal strife.

(From the London United Service Gazette.)

ATHLETICS IN THE ARMY.

The circular which has just been issued by the Field-marshal Commanding-in-chief affords only another proof of the almost paternal solicitude which his royal highness feels with regard to everything that can promote the efficiency and well-being of the army. His royal highness strenuously exhorts all our young officers to devote a large portion of their leisure time to athletic games, in company and competition with the non-commissioned officers and men, believing, as he emphatically says, that such a course would make both good officers, and good and strong and active soldiers, the latter being what, after all, is the great desideratum.

We have no doubt but that his royal highness's exhortation will be warmly responded to by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed, as the British gentlemen in uniform have just as warm an affection for muscular sports as the British gentlemen in mufti; and taking this for granted, we shall take the liberty of giving one or two hints which may have the effect of directing the zeal which we feel convinced will be created into a proper and profitable channel. We should, in the first instance, caution our intending athletes from having too much confidence in the training of the gymnastic school. Gymnastics, that is to say, the gymnastics of

the poles and bars and ropes, are a German invention, and may do very well for men of sluggish nervous systems and little vital momentum, and who therefore would not be likely to be very successful in outdoor exercises. To reduce the German gymnastics to their first principle, they mean pulling, pulling yourself up to bars, pulling your body up by ropes, and swinging about without any exertion of your own. But if gymnastics, when taught as a science and on a system, are to be useful to our officers, they should teach them to march, to run, to strike hard, and to resist striking, whether with sword or "butt" or fist, from others. Reduced to their first principle, they should mean "pushing," pushing yourself across a ditch or a wall, pushing your sword into the body of your enemy, pushing your musket-butt down upon his head through his helmet. What we want, therefore, speaking rudimentally, is that our officers should study pushing in every variety, as contra-distinguished from pulling, and this they can do only on the greensward, in the open air, and amid the shouts and rivalry of a hundred competitors. The German gymnastics enlarge the muscles enormously, and successful practitioners habitually exhibit their "biceps" with great exultation; but as a matter of fact, what is gained in bulk is lost in elasticity. American Heenan had a muscular development like the Farnese Hercules, but little Tom Sayers, with arms of moderate circumference, and hands not much bigger than a lady's, gave a very good account of the leviathan, in a fight which has become part of the history of England. A little occasional exercise with the dumb-bells or the Indian clubs would undoubtedly be beneficial, but neither should be too heavy. We must remember that by working within our strength we increase it; if we strain it too much, the result is exhaustion, and if persevered in, disease and early decay.

The Germans think that everything may be reduced to a science, but they are much mistaken. Athletic sports must be sports before everything. What we want is the cricket-field, with its excitement, its running and racing, its wild hurrahs, and its constant vicissitudes. Or let us have bowls or racquets, or jumping or foot-racing. When our officers prefer indoor exercise, there is nothing like fencing, which, by the way, his highness especially recommends. It is no answer to say that the small-sword has gone out of use, because what is learnt with the small-sword can be done afterwards with the broadsword. Fencing gives, first, a good military carriage; second, a quick and ready eye; and third, a firm and steady hand. It exercises the body briskly and equally all over, and does not develop one set of muscles to an ungainly bulk at the cost of shrivelling up or attenuating all the rest. The Germans are, it is true, good marchers, but they do not learn that in the *ecole gymnastique*. They are made to march by an iron discipline, and if they fall out they are either punished or disgraced. Let those who extol the German system remember that the soldier in that Service has only three years with the colors, and that the business of his officers and non-commissioned officers is to "take it out of him" during that time. What becomes of him, or how he wears after he has returned to his native village, nobody can learn; but we suspect that the amount of work which is got out of the German soldier whilst on active service, is obtained at a tremendous wear-and-tear of the human material. A London cabman is supplied by his employer with two horses a day, and he is expected to travel over thirty miles with each of them, bringing home to his proprietor as the result a certain fixed sum of money. He fulfils his engagement, but at a tremendous expense in horseflesh. His proprietor says, "Keep up your payments, and I'll keep up your stud," and so his horses are not uncommonly replaced six or seven times within the twelvemonth. The German military system is the exact counterpart of this, and therefore it is idle to say that the soldiers acquire endurance and extraordinary pedestrian powers by means of their gymnastic studies. The school gymnastics, if practised to any extent, give temporary strength, at the cost of permanent weakness. They are gone through merely as a task, and have none of the hilarity or good-humored emulation of our old English field-sports. It must be remembered also that although the muscles may be pulled about with comparative impunity, and even made larger and stronger by such pulling, the great viscera, such as the heart, lungs, and liver, will not bear such handling. Rowing, the most deleterious of all our national exercises, is all pulling, all muscular development; and we know how frequent are heart and lung diseases, and bilious fevers, amongst our crack oarsmen.

If our officers, then, mean—and we are quite sure they do—to take his royal highness's suggestions to heart, to go to bed betimes, and do all their pleasure in the morning and in the open air, they will attach little importance to the pulling at ropes and bars and the acrobatics of the gymnasium, but meet their men on the turf for running, for jumping, for cricketing, and for bowling. Football is a fine game, but the excitement is tremendous, and might sometimes lead to a momentary forgetfulness of the proper distinctions of rank. But in the other games which we have enumerated there is no such danger. The strife may be *bona fide*, each player may honestly do his best, and the winner will receive his *kudos* without any infringement of discipline. *Inter se*, the officers have the foils; and an occasional turn at the billiards (without gambling) would not be bad exercise. But let the great force of our future athletes be thrown into the open-air games, and there is little fear but that a steady adherence to them (always in moderation) will make our officers as good marchers and fighters and escaladers as any men of their class and profession in the world.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the Attorney-General for decision the question as to whether auditor and other officers charged with the settlement of claim

against the Government have authority in law to require claimants to make affidavit and produce witnesses to establish the claim. The Attorney-General decides that auditors and others have the right to require sworn statements of witnesses, and that such witnesses, if swearing falsely, may be punished for perjury.

COL. T. G. PITCHER, U. S. A., J. M. Tibbets, and James Taylor, the Board appointed to appraise the property belonging to the Soldiers' Home at Harrodsburg, Ky., known as Harrodsburg Springs, have made such appraisal, and value the property at \$68 33 per acre. There are 203 acres in the tract, making the cost thereof about \$12,855. The Secretary of War has approved the action of the Board, and the property will now be sold to the Board of Trustees of the Widows' Home and Orphans' University of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as authorized by act of Congress of June 18, 1874. The money received from the sale of the property will be paid to the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. T., New York, June 30, asks: "How, when and where did General Stonewall Jackson receive the title of Stonewall?" Answer. At the battle of Bull Run, where Colonel Bee, or General Beauregard—it is not quite certain which—to encourage some wavering and hardly pressed troops, called out, "Look at Jackson's men standing like a Stone Wall. They never flinch." The name stuck to the brigade, and later to its commander.

JUSTICE, Cincinnati, July 18, says: "In a battalion formerly containing four companies, viz., Company A, B, C and D there are now only two left, viz., Company B and C, the other two having disbanded or rather disintegrated some two years since. At a battalion parade, which is the proper order of these companies, Company B on the right or Company C? Company C is the color company, and has the senior captain. Next, supposing that Company C is entitled to the right by virtue of the seniority of their captain, would they be entitled to the right if their captain was not in command—the company being under a lieutenant?" Answer. Senior company goes right, second left, third right centre (colors). Companies are posted according to the rank of officers present only. At the discretion of the colonel, a company whose captain is absent for a few days may retain its place according to his rank. See U. S. Tactics, p. 151, first paragraph on page.

COUNT RUFFLES, asks: "What is the difference between dismissing and cashiering an officer?" Answer. An officer dismissed by sentence of a court-martial is cashiered. The President alone can dismiss a disbursing officer, without trial, on failure to account for monies in his charge. This would not be technical cashiering.

FORT HAMILTON, July 6, says: "We have had a discussion among ourselves in which we failed to agree, and we have agreed to leave it to you, hoping that you will kindly answer the question. A man surrenders himself under the President's proclamation for his first desertion, he having deserted twice. While he is serving his first enlistment, an officer from his second regiment comes to the post, and recognizes him. He owes the Government clothing money on his second enlistment. Now the question is, can the Government try him for trying to defraud them out of the clothing money he owes them on his second enlistment?" Answer. His surrender under the proclamation covers all faults, but the Government can take the price of the clothes out of his pay. He must be a most infernal rascal, but the proclamation saves him from actual hurt.

A. E. V., Fort Columbus, N. Y., says: "I wish you to be so kind as to answer the following questions, interesting me personally. I enlisted in the year 1870, in the U. S. Army. After a short service I deserted. Again I enlisted, after three years, and once more I deserted. Last February I surrendered myself in Governor's Island for the crime of two desertions, I was tried and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and discharged. Now the case is this. The main office forgot to notify my last desertion, and my captain is inquiring after me. I beg you to give your opinion, if they could now try me for a desertion confessed by me and for which I have been sentenced." Answer. Not if you have stated the case correctly. Your trial must have been very easy or you would not have got off with six months for two desertions. We are afraid you have been hiding something. If you have been sentenced and released, you are all right now.

P. U. C. M., North Platte Barracks, Neb., July 5, 1874, writes thus: "Please inform me through the columns of your paper if a legally enlisted soldier, discharged 'by order' (through the influence of influential friends) will be honorably discharged the service, without forfeiting transportation, etc., or not. For example, A. B., aged twenty-two, enlist, his parents who are in good social standing hear of it and are very dissatisfied, as they know he can do far better outside of than in the Army, and offer him to get him discharged, which offer A. B. accepts on conditions that the discharge be honorable. A. B. is in good standing in his company, and about eight months in the service. Answer. The discharge will be made by Special Order War Department, if at all. The recruit will have to pay back every penny he ever received from the United States, and make his way home at own expense, paying for his little frolic in enlisting. This is only just. The Government cannot afford to indulge the vagaries of young gentlemen of "good social standing," who can do better in civil life. It might do this youngster a world of good to serve out his full term. He would know his own mind in future.

BYRON KELLY, West Point, N. Y., June 18, says: "Will you please give me the address of Doctor Head, who was stationed here some years ago, and oblige." Answer. In the Quarterly Report of medical officers just received, Dr. John F. Head appears as Medical Director, Department of Dakota, headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

UNIFORM.—In answer to several correspondents about old and new patterns, we print the following extract from an endorsement of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army: The Army appropriation bill for the current fiscal year provides for the issue of the following articles of old pattern clothing: Uniform hats, forage caps, uniform coats, uniform jackets and flannel sack coats, lined and unlined.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PRACTICE FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, 27th—Ninety-sixth Infantry.
Tuesday, 28th—Open practice.
Wednesday, 29th—Amateurs, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 30th—First division headquarters cavalry.
Saturday, August 1st—Amateurs, 11 A. M.

NEXT WEEK.

Monday, August 3—Fifteenth battalion and Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth brigade.
Tuesday, 4th—Open practice.
Wednesday, 5th—Amateurs, Long Range.
Thursday, 6th—First battalion.
Friday, 7th—Open practice.
Saturday, 8th—Remington Badge.

AMERICAN RIFLE PRACTICE.—Since our last article was written we have received from Colonel Wingate a copy of the proceedings of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, which, however, does not alter the relative status of the provinces, Ontario being as before the first. In fact the Dominion Association does not seem to possess the same commanding elements as those found at Wimbledon, and the matches are below those of Ontario in percentage. We have analyzed for 1871—first, the "All comers Match," two stages; second, the "Dominion Match," two stages; third, the "Provincial Match;" fourth, the "Battalion Match;" last, the "Military Match" for Regulars only. These matches were almost all shot with Enfield or Snider-Enfield rifles, the second stage of the "All comers" being the only exception. The ranges vary, most of them, including three at least, from 200 to 600 or from 600 to 800 or 1,000 yards. The "first stages" are from 200 to 600, and the best 60 go into the second stage. The percentages represent the best twelve, and in second stages only the four or five prize winners.

PERCENTAGES, DOMINION OF CANADA 1871.

	Percent.
All comers Match, first stage.....	77
second stage.....	66
Dominion Match, first stage.....	81
second stage.....	77
Provincial Match.....	72
Battalion Match.....	72
Military Match.....	63

We now come to consider the records of our own National Rifle Association, and find them all comprised in a single volume, the report for 1873, the year in which the Association commenced its labors at Creedmoor. Our readers are familiar with the many difficulties through which it struggled into its present success, and why the third year of its existence was only the first of its shooting. Leaving that aside, let us come to analyze the shooting itself. This was sufficiently poor at first, though by no means so bad as might have been expected, and the Amateur Club in particular made wonderful progress before the close of 1873.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES 1873.

GOLD BADGE MATCH.—Two hundred yards, standing; any military rifle, five rounds. Open to all members.

NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment; 200 yards standing; 500 yards any position; State rifle, five rounds each distance.

These were the first matches shot, and the average of the four winners was 70 per cent. in the individual match. The team average was only 54 per cent.

The Amateur Club held five monthly matches at 500 yards with any rifle, seven rounds. The percentage varied thus: First match, 50 per cent.; second, 71 per cent.; third, 78 per cent.; fourth, 77 per cent.; fifth, 71 per cent. Cold weather shut down on further practice.

At the October meeting the division prizes excited a keen competition among the teams of the different regiments. The Twenty-second Infantry team took three first prizes, with records of 54, 62, and 59 per cent. The Seventy-ninth Infantry took the Gatling gun prize with 59 per cent. In the same meeting at the long range match at 800 and 1,000 yards the average of the nine winners was 63 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that if our Irish friends, with their 84 per cent., had paid us a visit last year they would have swept the board. By waiting till the present fall they have given us a chance which our sportsmen have not been slow to improve. The Amateur Club has been working, and several splendid shots have appeared. Whether we have enough to make a reliable team remains to be seen, but of the native Americans who have been practicing for the match the following records appear. We take the best known, to the number of eight, the strength of team agreed on for the match.

The averages are made out of fifty shots, at 700, 800, and 1,000 yards, and therefore fairly represent the absolute reliability of the marksmen at long range, at different times.

	Per cent.	abs.
J. P. M. Richards.....	84	68
General Dakin.....	79	72
John Bodine.....	abs.	71
G. W. Yale.....	78	74
A. Anderson.....	72	72
H. Fulton.....	73	73
L. L. Hepburn.....	72	63
L. M. Ballard.....	64	77

HINTS TO COLONELS.

We have concluded it wise this week to furnish some hints for the convenience of such colonels as are ordered to Creedmoor with their regiments this summer, to save them trouble arising from ignorance of minutiae about the range, etc.:

TIME.

Take the 8:30 train. If you go later you will be bothered for time all day. If you have a small command you can get through, and come back by the 4:42. If you come later, you must cross at Thirty-fourth street. The Peck-slip boat stops running at 7 P. M. Tell the superintendent what train you will take back. If you get through earlier than you have told him, telegraph at once, or the earlier train will pass you by, as it did the Twenty-eighth.

GUARDS.

Total abstinence from liquors of all kinds is the only safety at Creedmoor, and your guard must be relentless, or you will certainly have trouble. The licensed stand on the range, kept by the employees of the N. R. A., will supply all the eating and drinking the men can want, and the keeper is under orders to sell no beer or liquor. With outsiders you have no control. They will trick you and get your men drunk if they can. A strict camp guard, no one allowed to pass outside the lines, is the only absolute safety, and then you will need the sharpest officers you have for officers of the day and guard.

DANGER.

Caution your men against firing when the disk is up to mark a shot. The marker is below the target, which he sees through a thick pane of glass. When a shot strikes, he pushes up a trap, takes a disk off the rack, and marks the shot. If you fire while the trap is open, and hit the target, the bullet is bound to glance down and burn or cut him. After a shot, watch the lower right hand corner of the target. If you see a black patch suddenly appear, it is the "trap marker," and the trap is open. The disk will come up. If no patch appears, you're off the target. After marking, don't fire till the patch vanishes. When it does, the trap is shut. While it remains, the trap is open.

SHOOTING.

If you want your men to make good scores, you must keep the company officers at them to teach them, and never let them fire till they have a good aim. A good teacher will take 90 per cent. of his men back from the 300 to the 500 range every time. We saw one captain of the Seventy-ninth take back every man he had, good and bad, by standing over them, and compelling them to obey his instructions. We have seen a man taken to the range who had never handled a rifle in his life, but who implicitly obeyed instructions. As a result, he scored eleven in the first six shots he ever fired, making only a single miss. As a general rule, always take a "fine sight," especially at long range. A coarse sight means unreliability. If any change is necessary, make it in the rear sight, not in the front. Practice the men, even on the range, in pulling the trigger and keeping their sights aligned. Watch the bullets at long range especially. Insist on a "fine sight," and lying down. Change one or two sights yourself, if necessary. If you attend to all this, your average will be respectable. Your team may not count so high as some, but the average of the regiment will be good.

FOURTEENTH (BROOKLYN) INFANTRY.—This fine command honored the Fifth brigade as much at Creedmoor as it had been disgraced in the same spot by the Twenty-eighth. The glorious old Fourteenth has, perhaps, taken it all in all, the proudest war record of any regiment in the State service. While the Seventh and Seventy-first furnished more officers to the Army, and the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, and Fifty-fifth, all had fine records, the old Fourteenth held one of the most conspicuous places of all, on account of its brilliant uniform. A regiment in red trousers during the war was always marked either for desperate bravery or utter unreliability. The Fourteenth was noted for the first. Standing out as a mark as it did, this was no wonder. It could be seen afar off amidst every battle, but scarcely ever among the stragglers, when other redbreaches were cooling coffee in the rear of every general action. Since the war, after a brief period of rest, the Fourteenth has come out again as good as ever, and the only fault we can find with it is that its ranks are not strong enough. That is not the fault of the Fourteenth, but of the recruits, who flock to other regiments that never burned an angry cartridge, while the old Fourteenth is passed by. We hope that in the coming years this matter will be changed.

The Fourteenth turned out 221 officers and men, and proceeded to Creedmoor for practice on Tuesday, 21st inst. The order was perfect all day, without a single man being the worse for liquor. The shooting was not good, the regiment having received their breech-loaders only one week previous, and having no armory. Out of the 221 who fired at 200 yards, 61 qualified to go back, and the total score of the best twelve, with average of the regiment, runs as follows:

Companies.	Total number who shot.	No. of those who went to 500 yards.
Field and staff.....	10	7
A.....	25	5
B.....	21	2
C.....	14	1
D.....	25	5
E.....	30	13
F.....	35	11
G.....	20	8
H.....	24	5
K.....	17	4
Total.....	221	61

THE SCORES.

Names.	Range.	Yards.	Scores.	Totals.
Corporal Corey, Co. A.....	200	3 0 3 3 4	13	26
Private Ryan, Co. E.....	200	4 2 2 2 3	13	26
Captain Muhell, Co. E.....	200	2 2 4 3 0	11	23
Private Nipple, Co. F.....	200	0 3 2 0 3	8	23
Quartermaster Booth.....	200	2 3 2 3 3	13	21
Brevet Capt. Fisher, staff.....	200	2 2 3 2 2	11	20
Private Martin Co. A.....	200	3 2 2 0 3	10	20
Private King, Co. F.....	200	4 0 0 2 3	9	19
Private Douglass, Co. F.....	200	2 2 2 2 4	12	19
Drummer Weed, Co. F.....	200	3 2 3 2 2	12	19
Corporal O'Brien, Co. E.....	200	0 2 2 2 3	9	19
Private King, Co. E.....	200	4 4 3 0 0	14	18
Total.....	500	0 4 0 0 4	23	253

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—This regiment went to Creedmoor on Thursday last, and it is no undue praise to say that it did honor to its brigade. The discipline was not so severe as in the Eleventh, but there seemed to be an amount of self-respect and mutual confidence between officers and men that answered the same purpose. While the officers were kind and easy in manners, the men were properly reserved and respectful, and did not attempt to run after liquor or bother the guard. They were as green as men

could be at shooting at Creedmoor, but they obeyed orders. In consequence, though the team was not very high in scoring, the average of excellence was far higher than any in the brigade. Out of 150 firing at 200 yards 61 went back, and the firing was over by 3 P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Beattie introduced a commendable novelty during the interval between 3 and 4:42, by drilling his men. The time thus passed kept them out of mischief, the drill did them good, and altogether the Eighty-fourth did itself credit at Creedmoor. The best twelve scored thus:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Captain Fullerton, Co. B.....	13	12	25
Sergeant Booth, Co. A.....	12	11	23
Chaplain Wiswall.....	13	10	23
Private Levy, Co. F.....	10	12	22
Sergeant Osborne, Co. C.....	13	9	22
J. McAdams, Co. A.....	11	10	21
Quartermaster Birch.....	13	7	20
Sergeant McNeilly, Co. C.....	9	10	19
Captain McCready, Co. A.....	10	9	19
Corporal Davis, Co. H.....	13	6	19
Private Tubman, Co. K.....	12	6	18
Sergeant Harrigan, Co. H.....	8	9	17
Orderly-Sergeant Douglas.....	10	7	17

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.—In the Brooklyn "Daily Union" of Saturday, 18th, appeared the following card:

Colonel Burger states that the man who was reported to have been shot during the recent rifle practice of the Twenty-eighth battalion at Creedmoor, was not struck by a bullet but by a splinter from the target; that he was not faint from loss of blood but from fear, and that he did not remain on the grounds but went home leaving another man in his place. That shooting from rests was made only for "sighting shots" as the rules permit; that there were not more than ten of the men drunk, and that they will be held to strict accountability. That no ball cartridges were fired from the car windows; that there were only three muskets discharged; that they were loaded with blank cartridges, and that no rifles were discharged in the beer garden. That no liquor was sold on the grounds of the Rifle Association but that it was secretly sold on private property about two hundred feet from the grounds; though without the knowledge of Colonel Burger, who, by virtue of his authority in such cases, would have prevented its sale so near the grounds had he been aware of it.

This is a contradiction of what appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and in the New York "Times," "Herald," Brooklyn "Union," and other papers, following the visit of the Twenty-eighth to Creedmoor.

It is with some reluctance that we return to the subject of the Twenty-eighth battalion. Had Colonel Burger been content to take the truthful rebukes of so many witnesses in the right spirit a reform in his regiment might be the consequence. We were personally on the ground about the close of the 500 yard practice, and men were then shooting off posts, when the colonel informed us that the practice was over, the scores closed, that the men were only shooting away extra ammunition. Not five minutes later we found that he was mistaken. Score cards were being brought in even then by captains to the brigade inspector, who assured us personally that he had terrible trouble on this very score of post firing, had stopped it fifty times only to find it as bad as ever when his back was turned. Sighting shots may be fired by the rules in any position, but artificial rests are expressly excluded. The whole of this card is a tissue of evasions. The hurt man was wounded by gross carelessness, and disobedience of positive orders. While he was marking the shot of one man, with his trap open, another fired, and the splash of the bullet cut him severely. Five or six men have been previously wounded from the same cause by different green regiments. Whether the cartridges fired were blank or not, we cannot say certainly. The disorder was equally disgraceful either way. We heard four or five shots fired, three at least in or near the beer garden, some from the car windows. If Colonel Burger could not keep his men from the old trick of slipping out after liquor, it is certainly no compliment to his capacity as an officer. As a matter of policy, we think that Colonel Burger's friends should advise him to keep his defence out of the press till it is required in court. The more this matter is ventilated the worse for him and his command.

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.—This command is ordered to parade in fatigue uniform, with cross-belts and one day's rations, at Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle practice, on Thursday, August 6. Assembly at the armory at 6:30 A. M. Company commanders are directed in the order to make the following details for guard duty while on the range: Company A, one corporal, five privates; Company B, one sergeant, four privates; Company C, one corporal, four privates; Company E, four privates; Company G, one sergeant, five privates; Company H, one corporal, five privates. The details will report at the armory for instruction in fatigue uniform (white cross-belts), on Thursday evening, July 30, and Wednesday evening, August 5, at 8 o'clock P. M. The non-commissioned officers in this command will assemble at the armory for drill and instruction on Mondays, August 10, 17, and 24, and Thursdays, August 20 and 27, at 8 P. M. The Creedmoor order of the First shows foresight on the part of Colonel Webster in detailing a guard of such strength so long ahead. The Third brigade has the great advantage of being the last to practice at Creedmoor, and is able to profit by others' mistakes. It holds at present the reputation of being the crack brigade for drill, as the First is for shooting. The present season will settle the point whether the two excellences, shooting and drill, may not be made compatible in one corps.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—On Wednesday, the 22d inst., Company F of this command, held its second picnic at Lion Park, and one of the features of the evening was an exhibition of "silent" and "tap" drill (Manual of Arms). As early as 8 o'clock in the afternoon dancing began, and was continued until 8:30 o'clock, when the company, twelve files front, marched to the dancing platform, and commenced

the drill by company movements, among which the wheelings and oblique marchings were well executed. The company was then formed in open order and the tap drill gone through with, several mistakes occurring, but the time being accurate and motions smooth. The silent drill was then taken up, and the several movements performed as precisely and accurately as though automata were performing; indeed the later drill was a credit to the captain and his command. At the close of the drill Captain Healey was presented with an elegant sword and belt (U. S. Army pattern) by the company, and dancing was resumed.

On Friday, the 24th, the officers Rifle Club held its third competition for the Boylan Medal, at Creedmoor, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve being the favored one. The following is the score:

Lieut.-Col. Gildersleeve.....	200-3	4	3	4	2	3	3-22
	500-4	3	3	2	4	2	4-22-44
Captain Smith.....	200-3	3	2	3	3	3	2-19
	500-3	4	3	3	3	3	22-41
Captain Banta.....	200-3	2	3	2	2	2	2-19
	500-2	4	2	3	2	3	4-20-39
Lieutenant Heizman.....	200-2	2	2	2	2	2	2-16
	500-3	3	2	4	2	4	4-22-38
Lieutenant Rich.....	200-2	3	2	2	3	3	2-17
	500-2	3	2	3	4	3	4-20-37
Adjutant Murphy.....	200-3	3	2	3	2	3	2-18
	500-2	3	3	2	3	3	2-18-36
Captain Burns.....	200-2	3	2	2	3	2	3-16
	500-4	3	2	2	3	2	3-19-35
Captain Fackner.....	200-2	2	2	2	2	2	2-13
	500-0	3	2	0	3	2	2-10-23

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—We condense from the daily press the following account of the fire in Tompkins Market armory on Saturday last. The building and its unsafe condition have been often commented on in the JOURNAL:

During the past Spring it was discovered that the roof of the building leaked, and for several weeks past a gang of tinmiths have been at work repairing it. These men quit work at 4 p. m. on Saturday. As they were leaving the building, the armorer asked them if they had left everything safe on the roof. They replied that they had taken every precaution. Half an hour afterward several men walking down the street saw a cloud of smoke suddenly rise above the north end of the building. They ran into the market and told the marketmen that the building was on fire. The report was not believed at first; there was some delay in finding a policeman, and the signal to the Fire Department was not sent out consequently as quickly as it should have been. Meanwhile the flames spread with great rapidity among the beams and girders between the concave roof and the ceiling of the large drill-room, making their way from the north to the south end of the building. By the time the firemen arrived the flames had pierced the roof in one place at the north end. The firemen carried several lines of hose up the stairway to the drill-room. Other lines of hose were borne up the long extension ladders, which had been placed against the side of the building.

It was very difficult to bring the water to bear upon the flames, the fire being mostly concealed beneath the roof, and also being hid by the ceiling of the drill-room. The firemen on the roof cut away large sheets of the tin, and then cutting holes through the roof put their hose within the apertures and played upon the flames; while the firemen within the building cut holes in the ceiling of the drill-room. Chief Engineer Bates at one time feared that the flames would destroy the buildings, and by telegraph a second division of fire engines. The fire continued to burn fiercely, however, despite the efforts of the firemen. No sooner were the flames put out in one part of the building than they developed renewed strength in some other place, and it was only after two hours of very severe labor by the firemen that the fire was subdued. Before this was accomplished, however, the roof of the building was almost destroyed and the rooms beneath were flooded with water. Captain Barrett of the Fifth company, Seventh regiment, arrived at the armory soon after the fire was discovered. Being the only commissioned officer present, he at once took measures to save the property of the regiment. He ordered all the members of the regiment who came to the building to assist the Fire Insurance Patrol in covering the furniture with large tarpaulin covers and removing the more valuable articles out of the reach of the floods of water. Soon Major Smith arrived, and organized a "broom brigade," who did good service in sweeping the water down the stairways into the street, and prevented the inundation of the company rooms. Before the fire was put out the following officers also arrived: Captains Casey, Smith, and Bird, and Lieutenants Earle and Barrington. Colonel Emerson, Clark and Lieutenant-Colonel Ryder were both absent from the city.

The building is owned by the city and was uninsured. It is estimated that it was damaged \$20,000. The companies' loss, it is estimated, amounts to \$10,000, the regiment's to \$5,000; both insured. The property of the Fifth company is insured for \$3,000 in the Stuyvesant Company.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.—This command, numbering 231 rank and file, took the 8:20 A. M. train for Creedmoor on Monday last for rifle practice. The turn out was very good considering the past history of the regiment. The score was good on paper, but we have reason to believe it was generally tampered with, as will be shown later. The regiment arrived at Creedmoor at 9 p. m., but did not commence firing until after 10 o'clock. Guards were at once posted, but failed to keep stragglers from going beyond bounds. The well on the range was a short distance beyond the guard, and many of the men were allowed by the sentries to pass the line to get to the well. There was a good deal of delay before firing commenced; and at first sergeant's call, the adjutant's good nature was tested by several of the sergeants, who maintained a position near the refreshment stand, consuming eatables. Their response on being requested to hurry up was, "What do you want?" given in a gruff manner. After finishing the firing at 200 yards, an hour's rest was allowed. When the firing commenced at 500 yards, it was found that about 700 cartridges were short out of 3,000 supplied. Other cartridges had to be purchased, to enable the shooting to be finished. One hundred and eleven contestants were allowed to shoot at 500 yards. Many of the men, at 500 yards, fired from rests, and another violation of the rules of the association was also indulged in, namely, permitting one man to shoot for another.

Several scores were handed in containing good shots that had never been made, and in one instance, if not in two, where the target had not been hit at all. This fact makes the score of the regiment really worthless, as it certainly was not a true one as handed in. How many of the scores are true can therefore only be left to conjecture. All these errors were caused by the want of discipline and a careful regard for the importance of a true record of the shooting.

Colonels Gilon, Fifty-fifth regiment; Budkee, Third Cavalry, and Roehr, Thirty-second regiment, arrived on the

grounds in the afternoon, taking observations which we trust will be made good use of at the time when their several commands will practice. Captain Douglass, the inspector, has been assiduous in his duties during the practice of the regiments over which he has had supervision, the Ninety-sixth regiment being the last of his brigade. It is mainly due to his efforts that the Second brigade has done any decent shooting at all, for a greener lot we never saw before a target, generally speaking. It must be said for the Ninety-sixth that the men kept sober and behaved quite decently apart from their shooting. We do not append the score, as being open to too much question.

FIFTH BRIGADE.—G. O. No. 15, headquarters Fifth brigade, appoints a regimental court-martial to convene at the armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, Wednesday, September 2, at 8 o'clock, for trial of offences, etc., in Thirtieth regiment. Detail for court: Major Jno. H. Burger, Fifth brigade staff (new law). G. O. No. 16, headquarters Fifth brigade, appoints a battalion court-martial to convene at the armory, corner Bushwick Boulevard and Stagg streets, Wednesday, September 9, at 8 o'clock, for trial of offences, etc., in Twenty-eighth battalion. Detail for court: Major Jno. H. Burger, Fifth brigade staff. Colonel Burger has asked for a court of inquiry on the conduct of his battalion (Twenty-eighth) at Creedmoor 13th inst., and charges have been preferred against two or three officers for their conduct on that occasion.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—The corner stone laying for the new armory was a very pleasing and impressive ceremony. It took place on Thursday, 22d, while we were going to press. The Thirtieth paraded in full-dress uniform, and were accompanied by about three hundred members of the veteran corps. The line formed on Henry street, right resting on Clark street, at 4:30 p. m. They then passed up Henry to Pierrepont, thence to Clinton, to Schermerhorn, to Nevins, to State, to Flatbush avenue, where the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone took place, the Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, D. D., chaplain of the regiment, opening the exercises with prayer. The corner stone was then laid by Mayor Hunter, the tin box placed in the granite stone, containing copies of the daily papers, history of the regiment, bill of dress of regiment, battle flag of the First regiment New York Volunteers of the Mexican war, etc. The new armory is situated on the east side of Flatbush avenue, running through to Hanson place. It will be 200 feet deep and 120 feet wide. On the top of the roof will be a large skylight twelve feet wide and 163 feet long. There is to be a second floor, on which there will be ten meeting rooms for the companies. The drill-room will be the largest, and will be twenty-eight feet high. The floor of this room is to be laid independent of the walls of the building, to prevent vibrations from marching. The cost of the structure when completed will be \$100,000. The materials are brick and granite, style Romanesque, i. e., tall round arched windows and long pillars where they occur. Altogether the ceremony was a beautiful and imposing one, devoid of error. We wish the Thirtieth a rapid building and long enjoyment of their new armory. The regiment deserves well of the State, for its generally good discipline and the number of veterans it sent to the war.

NINTH INFANTRY.—Captain Spencer, Company K, of this command, has accepted the invitation of the Board of Directors of the East Passaic Land Company to encamp on their grounds at East Passaic, N. J. The committee of arrangements have adopted the following: The company will form at the armory, on Thursday, August 6, at 3 p. m., proceed to East Passaic (by rail from Jersey City), encamp there until Monday, August 10, and return to New York in sufficient time for business engagements of that day. Assembly at the armory on Thursday, August 6. Roll-call at 3 p. m., sharp. In full-dress uniform (blue pants), white cross and body belts, white gloves and knapsacks packed. Men will carry one woollen blanket (the gray Army blanket will be used as far as possible), rolled on top of knapsack. Officers will be allowed one small trunk or chest, which must be delivered to H. E. Hildebrand, quartermaster-sergeant, at the armory, before 10 o'clock the morning of August 6. It having been decided by the committee of arrangements to issue a limited number of invitations to members of the regiment, any member of the company having a friend in any other company, who is desirous of accompanying the command, may obtain an invitation on application to the commandant.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Company C, First regiment of Infantry, N. G. S. P., Colonel R. Dale Benson, have prepared a handsome silver cup, costing \$1,250, which is to be offered for competition in rifle practice to the different companies of the regiment some time during the coming fall. The cup is of solid silver, standing twenty-two inches high. On the handle is represented a member of the regiment in uniform, in kneeling position firing. On the front of the cup is the American eagle with spread wings extending over the sides of the cup. Back of the eagle are the U. S. flag and the two flags of the regiment, and upon its beak hangs a gold star medal to be worn by the winner of the cup which is to be held by the company of the regiment to which it belongs. The winner also receives \$150 in money. The cup has been procured by subscription among the members of Company C, Captain Allen, and their friends. Other prizes will be presented by the regiment. The First regiment have taken hold in earnest of the matter of rifle practice, and are setting an example which other regiments in Pennsylvania will do well to follow.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts at its last session appropriated \$195,000 to rearm the State militia. According to the terms of the bill, a commission consisting of Adjutant-General Cunningham, Colonel George Whitney of the Governor's Council, and the colonel of each regiment met during the past week to award contracts to the lowest bidders. The coats and pants were taken by John Boylan of New York, Devellin and Co. of New York, L. D. Boise and Co., John Farrell and Frederick J. Clayton of Boston. The First regiment, bearskin caps and shoulder knots for 610 men; Second regiment, shakos and epaulettes for 610 men; Third regiment, shakos and epaulettes for 610 men; Sixth regiment, shakos and shoulder knots for 610 men; Ninth regiment, shakos and shoulder knots for 610 men; Fourth battalion, shakos and shoulder knots for 350 men; First Artillery battalion, helmets for 200 men; Second Artillery battalion, helmets and shoulder knots for 200 men, (in all about 3,700 men), by Bent and Bush of Boston; the Chelmsford Cavalry company black felt hats for 125 men, by Horstmann Brothers and Allen of New York; Second battalion of Infantry, shakos and shoulder knots by John Boylan of New York; the First battalion of Cavalry, black felt hats for 300 men, and Salem cadets shakos and shoulder knots for 100 men, by Winship and Co. of Boston.

First Artillery Battalion.—One of the Boston papers exhibits signs of temper on the subject of our notice of the Follett excursion, and holds forth thus:

"Jealousy is the greatest of misfortunes, and it has been defined as 'tormenting yourself for fear you should be tormented

by another.' This definition applies very forcibly to the course pursued by a military organ of New York in its criticism of the appearance and manoeuvres of the First Artillery Battalion in Gotham. Every little point was caught up and enlarged upon. Even to the rotundity of one of the officers and the lack of a thorough knowledge of strange horses by the men. So zealous was the critic in picking up little 'points' that the only matter for genuine criticism which would hold water was overlooked. The conduct of the men was conceded to have been excellent, and, as the two batteries stand high in reputation for drill, that one concession is satisfactory proof to Eastern people that Major Follett's battalion 'kept its end up' and awakened old jealousies by its excellence as an artillery organization."

The Boston gentleman who is so zealous for his pet batteries forgets that the JOURNAL has no cause for jealousy of any regiment or State whatever. The JOURNAL depends for its readers on the Army, the Navy, and the Militia in the whole United States. If it happens to notice New York militia more than the rest, it is only because the gentlemen in that service send us news of drills in advance. In other States they have not yet come to the point of sending us news regularly. When the different State militia officers conclude to follow the fashion of the regulars and send us duplicates of all general and special orders as fast as issued, the JOURNAL will become as much of a diary of the National Guard as it is now of the Army and Navy. Towards that end we are constantly laboring. In Connecticut we have long had the rotundity of one of the officers and the lack of a reliable correspondence. From Massachusetts there is no military news save what comes from the daily press, which we are apt to find very unreliable. We welcomed the Artillery Battalion very gladly, being curious to see what the Massachusetts militia had become since its reorganization. We told the simple truth about it, rather withholding unfavorable notice. Their drill was very good. Indeed, compared with what they do in some New York batteries, it was here at least a regular battery. The green horses were not the trouble in the movements. It was the green drivers who did not understand the use of the whip. The cannoneers were very slowly. We noticed at more than one place, several times, No. 1 not returning his rammer at the order "Limber to—" until after the gun was limbered up. The gun squads did not seem to understand the school of the piece at all. We came thence to the conclusion that the artillery, Follett's battalion is poor, while as infantry it might make a very passable little regiment. The rotundity of the staff officer that our friend objects to being mentioned, was particularly noticeable on horseback. A fat man ought to retire to private life. In any uniform he looks ridiculous; on horseback a perfect Guy. If continual ridicule of fat men would keep them from exhibiting their ponderous bulk in uniform, we would keep up the fire weekly till further notice. As it is, we can only try to keep them off horses. The trouble is, they will go into the cavalry and artillery, or, missing that, into the staff. We fear our fat Boston friend will have to be resigned to being laughed at, as long as he sports gold lace and big boots on a rampant charger.

Conditional commissions have been issued from the Adjutant-General's office for week ending July 25, as follows: Second Battalion Infantry, Company A, Second Lieutenant H. G. Scott, July 10, vice Greenidge, discharged; Third regiment, Company C, Second Lieutenant George R. Reed of South Abington, July 15, vice Powers, discharged; Fifth regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Ezra J. Trull, July 17, vice Taylor, discharged; Major Charles F. King, of Somerville, vice Trull, promoted.

Appointments.—Eighth regiment, Charles C. Fay of Lynn, quartermaster, July 31, vice C. E. Kimball, resigned and discharged and removed to New York.

Resigned.—Second regiment, Company D, First Lieutenant Edwin B. Smith of Westfield; Eighth regiment, Company C, Second Lieutenant George H. Homer; Second Battalion Infantry, Surgeon Joseph T. Still of Boston; Second Battalion Artillery, Quartermaster D. R. Robinson of Lawrence; First Battalion Cavalry, Company A, Captain T. W. Neal of Boston.

The cadets ended a fine day at the National camp July 30. The chief event of the day was the visit of the Governor and staff, with members of the Executive Council. The party included His Excellency Governor Talbot and staff, and Messrs. Stickney, Hildreth, Whitney and Turner of the Council. After a formal reception of the Governor and party, the corps appeared in dress parade and drill under Lieutenant Colonel Edmunds. Brown's brigade band of Boston gave some fine selections, and the drill was thoroughly enjoyed and praised by all. At 5 o'clock p. m. there was another drill and target practice. The number of visitors was large. Among the military gentlemen in camp were Lieutenant Colonel A. Parker Browne and Major Samuel Dalton of the Second Corps of Cadets, Salem; Major Gaul of the Second Battalion of Infantry; Quartermaster H. S. Perkins of the Fifth regiment; Colonel Wilson of the First regiment; and Captain George D. Putnam, mustering officer of the Fifth. The cadets are to be congratulated on the unusually propitious weather which they have enjoyed, on the soldierly bearing of the men generally, and the general success of the week's camping.

The funeral of Sergeant Henry B. O'Neill, a member of Company B, old Ninth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, from his brigade band of Boston, died July 24, was largely attended. Sergeant O'Neill was twenty-one when he joined the Ninth in the Spring of 1861 to go to the war. He did gallant service, having been in twenty-four battles during his three years of service. He was wounded in one of the battles of the Wilderness, and was mustered out of service with the regiment, July 31, 1864, and at the time was first sergeant of Company B.

The campments at Framingham will take place as follows: Second brigade on the 25th of August, First brigade on the 1st of September, and Third brigade on the 15th of September, a time of the year when cool and pleasant weather usually prevails.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN RUDGE's Cadets plucked on Monday.

—DEPUTY Sheriff Leonard Roessner has been appointed marshal of the Thirty second.

—COMPANY D, Thirty-second regiment, Captain Schmitt, will enjoy an excursion to Rockaway on August 9.

—LAST week Battery B, Second division, Major Timmes, buried ex-First Sergeant Wolf.

—ADAM RUB has been appointed life major of the Thirty second regiment life corps.

—BATTERY A, Second division, Captain Schlig, will parade for target practice on the 29th inst. at the shooting grounds of J. Cozine in New Lots, L. I.

—COLONEL David E. Austin, the acting brigadier-general Eleventh brigade has ordered the commandants of regiments and their adjutants to appear at headquarters on August 5 for instructions.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY C. LOCKWOOD, Seventy-first Infantry, has tendered his resignation on account of business engagements.

—The regimental court-martial of the Thirty-second regiment convened at the armory on Monday evening, Captain Louis Finkelmeyer, the president, adjourned the court until next Monday, when he will mete out justice. Captain F. is the right man in the right place.

—THE Roehr Guard, Company F, Thirty-second regiment, Captain Fred. J. Karcher, are making arrangements for a grand moonlight parade in "Dutchtown," which is to take place some time next month. The regimental life corps, under Life-Major Adam Rub, will make its first appearance on this occasion.

—THE anniversary meeting of the Old Guard, Twelfth regiment, was held at Knickerbocker Cottage, 456 Sixth avenue, on Monday evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. At the election held June 23, the following members were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Direction: Charles B. Churchill, paymaster and treasurer; C. G. Savage, chaplain; John Ward, first lieutenant, Company A; P. M. Wilson, captain, Company B; Wm. V. Byrne, captain, Company C; Geo. W. Cole, first lieutenant, Company C; Geo. A. Hilton, second lieutenant, Company C; Knox McAfee, first lieutenant, Company E; J. Howard Ackerman, second lieutenant, Company E; John A. Walsh, first lieutenant, Company F; Wm. L. Burns, second lieutenant, Company F; Fred. T. Locke, first lieutenant, Company G; Wm. Raynor, first lieutenant, Company A; I. E. Kilbourn, first lieutenant, Company K. Theodore Reeves is appointed marshal, vice Boyle, resigned.

ABOFT THE BINNACLE.

Aboft the binnacle sat the boy,
And over the waves of ocean blue
His gaze was fixed, and I knew his heart
Led over the waves and out to you.

Across his face swept over the tide
Of dreamy thought, to the days ago,
And by the light in his deep, dark eyes
I knew of the spell that led him on.

The night came down with a sea-like storm,
A fiery flash and a shrieking wind,
And following on like a serpent's trail
The gleam on the sea we left behind.

The morning broke with a deadened calm,
With tattered sails and a shattered mast
We steered our course to the distant land,
And left the storm in the blackened Past.

Yet the boy was gone from the staunch old deck,
In the serpent-trail of the ship's broad wake
That chased us down through the fearful night,
His soul rushed out ere the morning's break.

Only this picture I sketch for you,
Who stirred his life with a strange, wild joy,
That while his heart sailed over the sea
Aboft the binnacle sat the boy.

EMERALDA BOTLE.

June 4th, 1874.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An imperial warrant is stated to be awaiting the Emperor of Austria's signature which to a great degree modifies the system of one year volunteers in force since the war of 1866. It is provided that no volunteers shall be dismissed after one year's service but, such as have passed a successful examination qualifying them for an officer's commission in the reserve. Such as fail will be required to remain a second year with the colors.

The German Ministry of War has decided to proceed this year with the construction of three new forts for the protection of Strasburg. The railway for the conveyance of building materials having been completed some time ago, the works can now be carried out with greater expedition than heretofore. As the new forts to be taken in hand are, however, to be of the larger order, they are not expected to be finished before 1878. They will be situated at Anenheim, Neumuehl, and Sundheim, and will bear the numbers 10, 11, and 12, and the names Bose, Kirchbach, and Blumenthal.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the German Admiralty is using great dispatch in completing the construction of vessels for the Imperial Navy. In the next session of the Reichstag the demand of a credit for deepening and connecting the Eider Canal, which measure has been decided on by the Admiralty, and the presentation of the complete and definitive plan of construction of the great canal to connect the North Sea with the Baltic may be expected. Thus only, the *Cologne Gazette* says, an assured basis would be afforded for the full and free development of the young German war navy.

The whole of the German infantry will be armed with the new Manser rifle by Christmas, 1875, by which time the cavalry will have received their Chassepot carbines. The new fortifications will also be in a position to resist attack by the end of next year. The naval armament of Germany will then consist of eight ironclad frigates, and one ironclad corvette. The sea-forts are being pushed forward. The estuaries of the Jade, Weser, and Elbe are already completely fortified, and the islands of Wangerooze and Neuweck are undergoing this process, whilst the canal connecting the German Ocean with the Baltic will be protected by fortified harbors, Kiel, and another still to be built. The Germans are, therefore, looking forward to the close of next year as the termination of their preparations. They will then be ready for any eventualities.

The French war office, according to the *Iron*, has worked out the statistics of the question of the effect on losses in battle of improved fire-arms, and the following are some of the results. At the battle of Friedland the French lost fourteen per cent. and the Russians thirty per cent. of their troops, and at Wagram the French lost thirteen per cent. and the Austrians fourteen per cent. At Moscow the French lost thirty-three per cent., and the Russians forty-four per cent. Again, at Waterloo the French lost thirty-six per cent. and the allies thirty per cent. of their forces engaged. Forty years later, when the new weapons were employed, the loss of the French at Magenta was seven per cent., that of the Austrians the same. At Solferino the French and Sardinians suffered a loss of ten per cent., and the Austrians of only eight per cent.

A LETTER from Madrid, July 2, says: Several letters published to-day prove that Marshal Concha was wounded while in the act of mounting his horse, and fell inanimate, but not dead, and was immediately snatched up by a lieutenant of hussars, Montero, who gallantly galloped off with him, pressed hard by the Carlists. Marshal Concha lived ten minutes. The only words he uttered were, "They have killed me, but among the skirmishers," by which he meant well in front of the army, the old soldier's feelings of military pride and honor thus asserting themselves in his dying moments. To-day there was a magnificent state funeral. The coffin was borne on an artillery wagon, and upon it lay the Marshal's hat, sword, baton, and sash, and a splendid funeral crown

brought by the corporation of Bilbao, and having inscribed upon it, "The people of Bilbao to the memory of the illustrious Marquis del Duero."

The *Nautical Magazine*, "without in any way hinting (which we should be the last to do) that our officers at home are sometimes idle," suggests that the blowing-up a wreck would afford the very best instruction possible to the Royal Engineers and Torpedo Service Corps. "It seems to us that wrecks on our coasts are, as it were, one of the bountiful provisions of nature for educating our forces in the art of blowing-up everything and anything. It seems to us that scarcely anything could afford more profitable employment to our engineering and torpedoing staffs than the blowing-up of coast wrecks. So far from the country expecting that the public department which shall blow up a wreck shall be paid for doing so, we think that the officers of the Army or Navy ought to greet the chance, as one replete with instruction to them personally; and the country ought to look on the presence of wrecks that are waiting to be blown up as a means of affording elements of instruction, of which not one should be disregarded."

The *English Geographical Magazine* for July says that "it is a bitter disappointment to all true geographers, to all well-wishers of the Navy, and to those who have any regard for the ancient fame of Englishmen as explorers, that the change of Government and other untoward circumstances should have caused the postponement of the despatch of an Arctic Expedition for another year. The feeling in the Navy is, however, stronger than ever, and several of the most distinguished among the young officers are volunteers. Meanwhile, Captain Wiggins has sailed from Dundee, in the steamer *Diana* with the object of passing between Novaya Zemlya, and the main to the sea of Kara, and reaching the mouths of the Siberian rivers. Captain Wiggins, who is an experienced seaman, was an examiner for the Board of Trade at the port of Sunderland. We hear that Mr. Leigh Smith, with characteristic generosity, has put a good stock of preserved provisions on board the *Diana*, in case of falling in with the Austrian expedition. Mr. Rickaby, who was in Baffin's Bay last year on board the *Erik*, has taken the *Samson* to Spitzbergen for sporting purposes."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Broad Arrow*, who signs himself "Anlex-British Volunteer, and at present United States Soldier," and dates from Willet's Point, New York harbor, has some facts to give in regard to the contrast between the pay of our Army and that of the British: "The pay of the English soldier of 1s. per diem—less, I believe 4d. deducted for groceries—is ridiculously small in comparison with what the soldier of the United States receives. The American soldier enlists for five years, and, as private in the line, receives \$13 per month for the first two years; \$14 for the third; \$15 for the fourth; and \$16 for the fifth year—all above \$13 being retained to his credit until his discharge. Should he re-enlist, he receives \$18 per month. In addition to this, he receives during an enlistment (five years) \$305 76c. as allowance for clothing, the whole of which will be paid him in cash, on his final statements, if he shall not have drawn clothing therefor. The corporal for the line is paid \$15 per month; the duty sergeant \$17; and the first sergeant of a company, \$20 per month—each receiving the \$1 additional per month for the third, fourth and fifth years of enlistment, and \$2 per month for re-enlistment. In the Engineer and Signal Corps, a second class private is paid \$13; first class private \$17; corporal, \$20; sergeant, \$24—and \$1 per month additional for the third, fourth, and fifth years. The clothing allowance is a trifle more than that aforementioned for non-commissioned officers and the Staff Corps. The ration and quarters are very fair, and furnished free of charge to the enlisted man. Thus it will be plainly seen, as far as remuneration goes, the English soldier is a long way behind. I was born in old England, and know that I speak but the sentiments of nearly every Englishman in 'Uncle Sam's' service when I say that if the pay and allowances were at all approximate to what they are here, I would be better satisfied to serve under the grand old 'Cross of St. George.'"

For a long time Prof. Abel, at Woolwich, has been conducting experiments upon gun-cotton; and very lately he has obtained results of unusual interest. In the first place, he finds that the explosion of gun-cotton is, so to speak, sympathetic, varying according to the manner in which it is begun. If, in the form of yarn, the gun-cotton be ignited by a spark, it smolders slowly away; a flame causes it to burn rapidly; fired as a charge, it behaves with corresponding vigor; and, exploded by a fulminating powder, it acts with tremendous violence. Every fulminating powder, however, will not explode gun-cotton, it seeming to need a peculiar set of vibrations, to which alone it will respond. Fulminating mercury, the ordinary powder of percussion caps, seems the best agent for this purpose. If gun-cotton, compressed into cakes, be arranged in a line, and a cake at one end detonated by the fulminate, the detonations follow each other along the line with marvelous velocity; a velocity, according to the electric chronoscope, of about 20,000 feet, or nearly four miles per second. When we recollect that a rifle bul-

let usually travels only about 1,300 feet, and sound only 1,090 feet, per second, we can partially realize this extraordinary velocity. Only the speed of the planets in their orbits, and the rapidity of light and of radiant heat, can be compared with it. Another remarkable feature is that, by means of fulminating powder, wet gun-cotton may be exploded as readily as dry. Wet gun-cotton has hitherto been considered absolutely non-explosive, and indeed is so, as far as regards flame; thrown upon a fire it acts like a wet blanket. But to the fulminating powder, the cotton, though soaking wet, responds instantaneously. A quantity of it enclosed in a common fishing net, and provided with a dry primer and a fulminate fuse, will explode underwater as violently as if confined within a water-tight steel case. Here opens a new field for the makers of submarine torpedoes. Some other new applications of gun-cotton have been suggested. If several mines are to be exploded simultaneously, they can be connected by lines of gun-cotton cakes, and the velocity already mentioned made useful. If palisades are to be destroyed, discs of gun-cotton exploded against them will do the work effectually. And, if a large tree is to be cut down, a necklace of such discs hung round the trunk will, when detonated, perform the work as thoroughly and as neatly as it could be done with an axe.

The *London Iron* attributes the greatest share of sea serpent stories to the Americans, but it has now a very steep one from the East: "It purports to be written by a passenger in a steamer off Galle, in Ceylon, and relates to an attack upon the schooner *Pearl*, 150 tons, by a gigantic octopus larger than the vessel, which enveloped and dragged her to the bottom while her ensign reversed was 'struggling towards the peak' in sight and to the intense horror of the crew of the steamer. The narrative of the skipper of the schooner who, with his crew, all but two men, was rescued, is also given. The *Pearl*, according to this veracious document, lying becalmed by the promontory named, 'a great mass rose slowly out of the sea about half a mile off on our larboard side, and remained spread out, as it were, and stationary; it looked like the back of a huge whale, but it sloped less, and was of a brownish color; even at that distance it seemed much longer than our craft, and it seemed to be basking in the sun.' The skipper went for his rifle, and, despite the protestations of one of the crew, Bill Darling, like the 'Ancient Mariner,' he fired at the squid. The shot took effect, and the tremendous monster began to move. Bill, who was evidently accustomed to such encounters, shouted to his messmates to arm themselves with axes and knives, and whatever weapons of offence came readiest. The huge oblong mass was now seen, continues the skipper, 'moving by jerks just under the surface of the water, and an enormous train following; the oblong body was at least half the size of our vessel in length and just as thick; the wake or train might have been 100 feet long. In the time that I have taken to write this the brute struck us, and the ship quivered under the thud; in another moment, monstrous arms like trees seized the vessel, and she heeled over; in another second the monster was aboard, squeezed in between the two masts, Bill screaming, 'Slash for your lives!' but all our slashing was of no avail, for the brute, holding on by his arms, slipped his vast body overboard; and pulled the vessel down with him on her beam-ends. We were thrown into the water at once, and just as I went over I caught sight of one of the crew, either Bill or Tom Fielding, squashed up between the masts and one of those awful arms; for a few seconds our ship lay on her beam-ends, then filled and went down; another of the crew must have been sucked down, for you only picked up five: the rest you know.' 'I can't tell,' concludes this skipper of the *Pearl*, and pearl of a skipper, 'who ran up the ensign.' Perhaps it was the squid. It will be noticed, however, that the brute, though credited by naturalists with more intelligence than his rank in the scale of creation would infer, and carnivorous to boot, contented himself with engulfing the ship, and allowed the crew to escape, the two who perished having evidently come to their tragic ending accidentally. The 'dragon of old who churches at' was more of an epicure. He used to 'come of a Sunday,' when they were—at least—not empty; for he is recorded to have 'gobbled whole congregations up, like a dish of salmagundi.'"

BIRTHS.

WHEATON.—On the 5th of July, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, Headquarters District of the Lakes, to the wife of Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, a daughter.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

MATTHEWS.—At Cambridge, Maryland, on the 21st inst. Ross, youngest daughter of Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, U. S. Navy, and Mary E. Matthews, aged 8 months 2 weeks and 5 days.

POTTER.—On Saturday evening, July 25th, at the residence of his father, the Right Rev. the Bishop of New York, HORATIO POTTER, Jr., 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

WHEATANT.—In Washington, Pennsylvania, on Sabbath, July 26th, of cholera infantum, ALEXANDER MCKENNA, infant son of Rebecca S., and Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, Twentieth Infantry, aged 10 months and 26 days.